SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1878.

It is well known that the First Lord of the Treasury made a speech on that occasion, and that he sometimes on such occasions departs from that reticence which he [illegible] judiciously observes (hear, hear). The speech of the First Lord at the dinner of the 9th of November did not reassure the country. It seemed to many that it was in the direction of intervention or of the nature of an appeal for what is called benevolent neutrality towards Turkey. Not only was the Russian representative absent on that occasion, but all the ambassadors of all the great powers refused the invitation to be present, with the exception of the Turkish ambassador, who had long been resident in this country, and who had made himself very popular among the different classes of this country (hear, hear). He made a speech, and was received with enthusiasm—a speech which I thought able and well adapted to his audience. It was described by the First Lord of the Treasury as sober and interesting. Now it struck me that its sobriety consisted in the excellency attributed to those great constitutional liberties which Turkey has enjoyed ever since the Bulgarian massacres. The Turkish ambassador referred to the proclamation which had been issued by the present Sultan's father at the beginning of his reign, in which he guaranteed security to the life, property, and honour of all his subjects of every race and of every creed, and he crowned it all by a reference to the glorious constitution which had been so lately established. His sentiments were all received with the loudest cheers, and I should like to ask whether the noble marquis, Lord Derby, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer joined in those cheers, and whether they mentally retracted all that they had previously said, which was not of a complimentary character, with regard to that constitution (hear, hear). The speech of the First Lord of the Treasury on that occasion, whatever it meant, had certainly this effect upon the country, that those who were endeavouring to excite a warlike feeling in this country received it as an encouragement to them. This feeling continued until a noble lord behind me (Lord Strathcden and Campbell) introduced a deputation to the Earl of Derby, at the Foreign Office. In answer to the statements submitted to him the noble earl made a speech which, I think, has appeared to the country generally an embodiment of good sense—a speech which shows that sort of moral courage which entirely excludes all sensational topics, and which looks at the state of things as they are (hear, hear). In the meantime, parliament had been further prorogued to the 17th of January, this day, and the public were taken by surprise at the announcement contained in the *communiqué* to the newspapers, that her Majesty's government had, on the 18th of December, decided that parliament should meet for the despatch of business on the day to which it had been prorogued. No explanation of the reasons were given. The comments of the Conservative papers all tended to show that it was only one of those numerous small demonstrations which, in my opinion, add neither to the power nor to the dignity of this country, and which certainly produced no practical success, except possibly to encourage the Turks. Very soon after that declaration was made by the noble earl opposite, the Secretary for the Colonies made a remarkable speech. It was a speech which stated the policy of her Majesty's government, though that policy was expressed in rather stronger terms. And now we have the Queen's Speech before us, and it begins by giving the two reasons for our meeting to-day. It says:—"I have thought fit to assemble you before the usual period of your meeting in order that you might become acquainted with the efforts I have made to terminate the war now devastating Eastern Europe and Armenia, and that I might have the advice and assistance of my parliament in the present state of public affairs." Here there are two reasons given for summoning us to meet for business to-day. With regard to getting the advice and assistance of parliament, I have not one word to say, and I am not aware that in any of the public discourses of my friends on this side of the house I have seen any expression but that of satisfaction at the summoning of parliament. But the reasons here given, without any explanation, do not appear to me to be properly consistent with the fact. There are two facts detailed in the Speech. There is a reference to the circular issued by the Turkish government asking the powers of Europe to intervene on their behalf. As we did not act under that circular it was perfectly impossible that the making of peace could be the motive of her Majesty in summoning parliament. The other fact is, that the Turkish government made a separate appeal to the British government to enquire of the Emperor of Russia whether his Imperial Majesty would entertain overtures of peace. But that appeal was made some ten days after the meeting of the Cabinet at which it was resolved to call parliament together, and therefore that could not be the reason why we have been summoned to assemble to-day. I cannot say that I am not surprised to see some profession of a hope of peace. The first point to which I would like to direct the attention of your lordships refers to the general circular of the Porte to the neutral powers. It appears to have been rejected by a majority of the powers; but we are not informed whether we were in the majority of the powers or whether the phrase is a euphonious way of saying we were in the minority of one (hear, hear). One point of the greatest importance to me is that in which reference is made to parliament giving assistance to prepare for some unexpected occurrence. If I am not mistaken, in the answer to her Majesty's government Prince Gortschakoff sent certain assurance. Either these assurances were satisfactory or they were not. As far as I am satisfactory her Majesty's government did not show the slightest sign of dissatisfaction at the character of the assurances they received. If the assurances were satisfactory, in what way have they become invalidated since? (hear, hear.) If they were unsatisfactory, or if her Majesty's government thought that they were not to be relied upon, why did not her Majesty's government take precautions at the time, in place of adjourning action to the eleventh hour or almost to the twelfth hour of this great question, when it is really virtually settled? I shall be glad to hear what her Majesty's government has to say on this question. The noble lord the mover of the Address referred to the great desire of the country for neutrality and to avoid war (hear, hear). It is therefore perfectly clear to what the demand you make to parliament for assistance to take precautions will run counter to the feeling of the country, and will excite a great deal of feeling throughout the country (hear, hear). I would even put it on lower grounds, and ask whether it is advisable, if you are able, as you undoubtedly are by the majority you have in both houses of parliament, to carry a motion for some increase of material means, or how far that increase of material strength may be neutralised by the opposition and excitement you will have created among persons not of one party, but persons not affected by party considerations at all (cheers). The noble lord has spoken a great deal about British interests. It is impossible that any of us, more especially any statesman, could be too watchful in caring for British interests. But I think it is possible to talk too much about them (opposition cheers). There are two things to be said about British interests. One is that, like her Majesty's possessions and like the industries of this country, British interests extend to every country. And another is, it is in very few instances indeed in which those interests are isolated and apart from the interests of some other country. Lord Derby said that the principal interest of this country was peace. But is peace not desirable also for Germany? Is it not desirable also for Austria? Is it not necessary for Italy? Is it not absolutely necessary for Turkey and all the smaller kingdoms of Europe, and is it not of the greatest possible importance to victorious, bleeding, and impoverished Russia? Is it not possible to put these interests in three different classes? First, there is a very large number of British interests which ought to be carefully watched by the government of the country, and which ought to be maintained by diplomatic persuasion, and even by pressure, but which it would be absolute madness, keeping in view their relative importance, to go to war to support. Secondly, there is another class of interests, which are shared by other countries, which might legitimately lead us to go war for their maintenance in case we were supported by the moral and material assistance of other countries who have an equal or greater share in these interests. I think nobody spoke more truly on that point than Sir Stafford Northcote did some time ago, when he said it was not for this country, when these interests were shared by other countries, to take the burden of their protection upon themselves to the exclusion of those who shared them. The third class of interests is of so vital a character that I believe it to be the duty of any government which may be at the head of affairs in this country, with or without allies, at all risks and all hazards, to make war to the bitter end. I believe it would be very ill-advised for any country whatever, however confident in its great military resources, to treat with contempt, and to act as if it could treat with impunity, a country united in itself and backed by sound policy, by justice, and by necessity. It strikes me as somewhat strange that we have been frequently told since the beginning of this war that there has been an understanding between Russia, Germany and Austria as to the limit of the terms beyond which the Russians would not carry their march. Now, her Majesty says, and I am very glad to hear it, "My relations with all foreign powers continue to be friendly." Is it possible, then, that during the last six months our diplomacy has been so reckless, that we are so completely isolated from Germany and Austria, that we have never been made acquainted with the limits on which they have agreed with Russia as to how far the latter power is to be allowed to go? Her Majesty's government may know it, and I do not ask them to say one word that would be injurious to the country. But they must know whether it will so go beyond British interests or not. If they do not know it they should not have summoned parliament, and they should not come to parliament with a demand for means of precaution (hear, hear). Well, my lords, with respect to the calling of parliament together, was the necessity for it really so urgent? The resolution for assembling the chambers was adopted a month ago. It the circumstances were really so urgent why did her Majesty's ministers delay, or rather waste a whole month in taking their action? (hear.) That is a question I should like to have answered (hear). I say that if the case was so urgent means should have been taken to have summoned parliament within a week or ten days of the so-called emergency (hear, hear). But if, on the other hand, the circumstances were not urgent, why did her Majesty's ministers take a step which has excited great uneasiness, which has alarmed the country, which has oppressed trade, which has damaged the revenue, which has everywhere created a feeling of great insecurity when the same object might have been gained by different action? (cheers.) I really cannot conceive what answer can be given to that simple question (hear). The noble earl (Carnarvon) said the policy of England was one of peace. That will depend, on the one hand, on the policy of the Turks; if they will agree to terms opposed to those they would like to secure. It will depend, on the other, upon the Emperor of Russia, who, the noble lord says, stands personally high in his character. His position, his reputation before the world and before history will greatly depend upon whether or not he is contented with the moderate terms he may have the right to exact, or whether he will go beyond the safeguards he is bound to claim for the protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte (cheers). I am happy to believe that we do not bind the house or any side of the house, to any policy laid down in this Speech (cheers).

The Earl of Beaconsfield.—The noble lord who has just addressed us as the leader of a great constitutional party has certainly not ventured to find fault with the government because they have advised the sovereign to call parliament together. That was the least that could have been expected from one occupying the position of the noble lord. But at the same time the noble lord has used every means which his skilful rhetoric could suggest to impress upon your lordships that the assembling of parliament was unnecessary, and might be very prejudicial. Well, my lords, I think you will agree with me, if you take a calm view of the whole circumstances, that in giving the advice which we did to the Sovereign we were not unreasonable, but that our act was justified by the circumstances (cheers). The noble earl has referred to the state of affairs at the theatre of war at the time parliament was prorogued, and it is unnecessary for call your attention to it more particularly. You will recollect that when parliament was prorogued her Majesty in her gracious Speech, whilst deploring the existence of the war, promised her parliament that no efforts would be wanting on her part, and as far as her influence was concerned, to prevent its further prosecution. Under that engagement we left parliament. The circumstances then existing were most unpromising as far as any attempt at negotiations was concerned, or amicable interference. But as time advanced—much later in the autumn, or, indeed, after the fall of Plevna—a great change took place in the war. More favourable circumstances arose in Asia, as well as Europe. The equality which for a moment seemed to exist between the rivals entirely disappeared, and it appeared to her Majesty's government, carefully watching affairs (and your lordships, I am sure, will give them due credit for their thought), that circumstances were ripening to a degree which made it probable that at no distant date this terrible war might be brought to a close by the influence of the neutral powers (hear, hear). Well, the noble lord has referred to the time when we felt it to be our duty to call parliament together for the transaction of public business about three weeks, or rather a month, before the usual time. It was on the 12th of December when the rumours which had previously reached us took the form at the Porte of a note to the signatories of the Treaty of Paris asking for assistance. The noble lord seemed to think it was impossible from the dates that the meeting of parliament recommended by her Majesty's government could have been influenced by the diplomatic movements at Constantinople. But he will find than on the 12th of December the first effort was made by the Porte with the object I have alluded to, and parliament was summoned for the despatch of public business on the 22nd. Therefore it will appear to your lordships that it was mainly owing to the great change which had occurred in the diplomatic state of affairs we were induced to believe that it was of the utmost importance that parliament should be called together. The noble earl also made some distinction between the first appeal from the Porte to the signatories of the Treaty of Paris which was unsuccessful and the appeal which asked us to interfere alone and individually in consequence of the previous failure. There had been a change of temper at Constantinople which justified a diplomatic movement. We were not ignorant of what was going on, and we had the opportunity of considering long before the absolute diplomatic act occurred what ought to be the policy we should recommend at the present moment. The noble earl wishes to know whether we refused the first appeal of the Porte, and whether we were in the majority or minority of the signatories. The papers to be laid upon the table of the house will give all the information the noble earl requires. Speaking generally I think every signatory of the Treaty of Paris had expressed its consent. Therefore the noble lord will see that we took the chance of the first opportunity of proving our anxiety in the interests of peace. We showed ourselves favourable towards that object, and we should have been glad had all the powers in concert agreed to act so as to promote its realisation. But when that opportunity had failed, and we thought another presented itself which might lead to a favourable result, it is not wise, acting in perfect conformity with what we had before recommended, and also in accordance with the principles contained in the Queen's Speech made at the prorogation, that we thought it best to let the Emperor of Russia know that Turkey was anxious for peace, and that we expressed our willingness to communicate between the two powers (cheers). I think, therefore, the noble lord will see that our action was a natural, a constitutional, and a beneficial action (cheers). But the noble earl says if you made up your mind that it was important parliament should be called together, why did you not call it together sooner? He asks why was the meeting delayed for a month? Well, the noble lord knows that you cannot call parliament together in twenty-four hours. During the recess members are very scattered, it may be indifferent parts of the world; they have many engagements which it may be absolutely necessary to fulfil. Under such circumstances if a little time be not afforded the whole economy and the life of the country is disturbed by calling parliament together at an unseasonable period. Even the noble earl, I think, if he were convinced that a public advantage was to be gained by the calling of parliament together would have agreed with us in summoning it as we did after allowing a reasonable interval to occur. It is surely wise and expedient that if parliament has to be summoned it should be assembled under circumstances which afford the least inconvenience to its members, and which give the fairest assurance that both houses will be fully represented when matters of great importance and urgency are to be brought forward. Then the noble lord challenges the consistency of the policy of the government, and he bases his belief chiefly upon extracts from newspapers (laughter).

Earl Granville was understood to dissent.

The Earl of Beaconsfield.—I beg the noble earl's pardon. But, judging from his speech I thought some of his expressions were borrowed from those lucubrations [laughter]. On the principle of "still harping on my daughter," he and his friends opposite seem to be always harping on the newspapers, and by means of that old hag, as he thinks, made out a strong case. But if all that appeare in extreme Liberal organs, and for that matter in Conservative journals and other authorities of that sort, is to be accepted as peculiar evidence that an English government has adopted a particular policy, and that there is a difference of opinion among its members—if, I say, such authority is to be accepted the noble earl will have no difficulty in proving his case, or, indeed, any case he likes [laughter and cheers]. I did not expect to day to hear the Andrassy note or the Berlin memorandum mentioned. I thought we had done with these at the end of the last session of parliament [hear, hear]. However erroneous might have been the policy of the government in respect to those documents, it was open at the time to the challenge of the noble lord and his friends. If we did wrong in connection with the Andrassy note or the Berlin memorandum, why did not the noble lord and his friends in the other house challenge us [cheers] and have the opinion of parliament on the subject? Seeing they did not, we have the right to infer that so far as our policy was concerned up to the end of last session it was accepted and sanctioned by the noble lord and his friends [cheers]. If our policy were erroneous it was a fair subject for parliamentary discussion. We were in the position of saying at that time, "Bring forward your motions, argue upon the issues we have placed before you, and we will fairly meet you, and allow the country to judge." But

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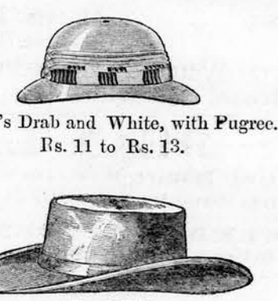

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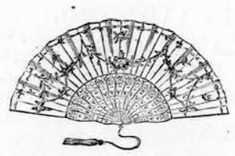

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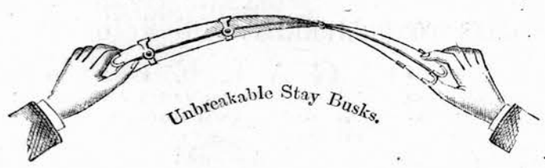

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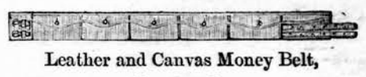

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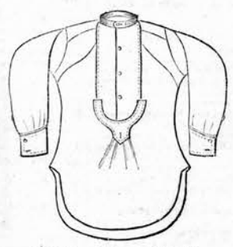

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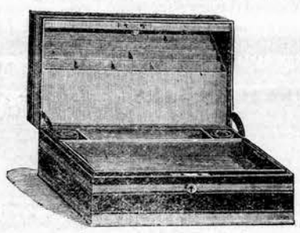

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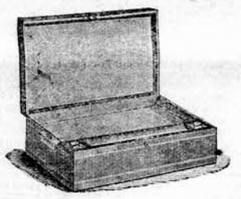

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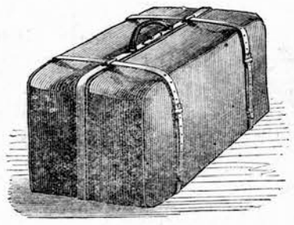

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36 12		AMONTILLADO A 1 rare, and 10 years' old ... gold seal	38 8	
35 0		AMONTILLADO, choice and superior... ... black seal	36 8	
26 4		MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry ... ... black seal	27 8	
27 4		AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale ... ... black seal	28 8	
24 8		VINO PURO, very pale, dry. blue seal	25 8	
23 8		OLOROSO, nutty and dry . green seal	24 8	
21 8		MANZANILLA ... red seal	22 8	
20 12		PALE medium-dry ...yellow seal	21 8	
19 12		VINO DE PASTO. remarkably pale and very dry .. pink seal	20 8	
16 12		A GOOD DINNER WINE . white seal	17 8	
16 12		MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour ... ...yellow seal	17 8	
35 12		MADEIRA, E. I., very superior, two voyages ... black seal	37 8	
31 0		MADEIRA, excellent Wine. red seal	32 8	
PORT.				
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)...	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALID'S, gold Capsule ...	26 8	28 8
21 8	22 8	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD FULL WINE, red seal ...	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE, St. MARTIN'S MALAGA	23 8	...
SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.				
40 3	42 9	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	42 0	44 0
30 11	33 1	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	32 0	34 8
28 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine recommended.	30 0	...
40 3	42 9	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	42 0	44 8
30 11	33 1	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	32 0	34 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine, recommended	30 0	...

January 1878.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
STILL GERMAN WINES.				
46 4	48 4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	„ MARCOBRUNNER ...	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow ...	30 0	32 0
24 0	26 0	„ HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured.	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	„ LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER, most agreeable...	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL...	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate...	31 0	33 0
CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.				
24 12		Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy ... (*)	25 8	
13 4		„ in Flasks ... (*)	13 12	
8 0		„ Half Flasks ... (*)	8 4	
26 8		White Capsule, delicate flavor ... (**)	27 8	
14 4		„ in Flasks .. (**)	14 12	
30 0		Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale ... (***)	31 0	
16 0		„ in Flasks... (***)	16 0	
32 12		Black Capsule, old, pale ... (****)	34 0	
17 4		„ in Flasks... (****)	18 0	
42 4		Black Capsule, extra superior, rare 20 years old	44 0	
21 4		RUM, the finest old Jamaica ...	22 0	
24 12		„ extra quality	25 8	
19 8		„ fine "Pineapple"	20 0	
21 4		GIN, London Old Tom, first quality...	22 0	
21 4		FIELD'S GIN	22 0	
22 4		WHISKY, Irish and Scoth, fine, old, pure	23 0	
24 12		„ Scotch, fine, old, pure, extra quality	25 8	
17 8		GENEVA, in flasks, the best ...	18 0	
17 8		SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dispeptic Cordial ...	18 0	
LIQUEURS.				
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle...	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW „ ...	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best ...	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE ...	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best... ...	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS ...	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice		28 0

Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		Per Gal Without Jar. Rs. a.
COGNAC IN JARS.		
13 12	COGNAC, * * * *...	14 4
11 14	„ * * *	12 4
10 0	„ * *	10 4
9 8	„ *	9 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of Sherries and Cognacs in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar	1 Gallon	... ...	Rs. 2 0 Each.
Do. do.	2 „	... ...	„ 3 0 „
Do. do.	4 „	... ...	„ 4 0 „

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
42 4	123 0	238 12	468 8	Vino Puro ...	44	134	260	510
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla ...	40	122	234	460
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal...	37	112	217	420
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto.	36	102	195	380
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal ...	34	86	163	320

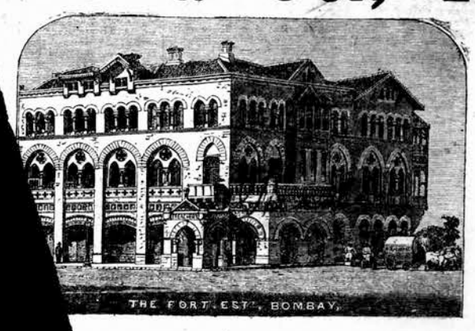
The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps Rs. 1½, Plated Taps Rs. 4, extra.

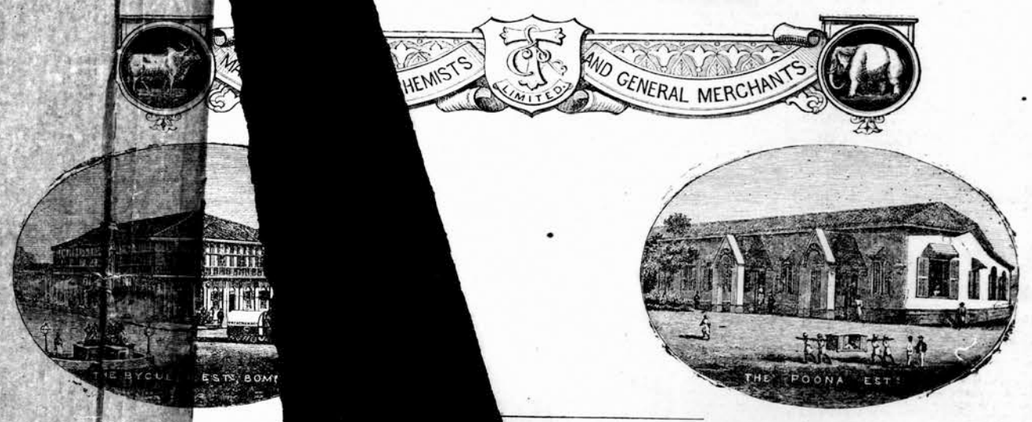
46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
CLARET IN WOOD.		
254 4	Sr. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	242 0
181 4	Sr. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND BRANCH AT **POONA.**





ESTABLISHED IN THE BO[MBAY] ...NCY FOR UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

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AGENCIES IN ...NTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ. ...**AY.** **BORDEAUX.**
ALTO DOURO. ...**S.** **COGNAC.**
MADEIRA. **COBLENTZ.**

LONDON OFFICES ... WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AN... :—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE Company's reputation in this ...ly and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note th... careful attention, the management, in conjunction with their Continental A... in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of s... price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; these efforts have... increased patronage that the management have the pleasure of announcing... ions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in ... *with the consumer*," and that their best endeavours in the future will b... his position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of ... past few years of assimilating its interests with those of Constituents.

REVISED PR... 1878.

	CASH PER QUARTS.	
SHERRIES.		
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice .....Rs.	37 0	
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	37 0	
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale ..	29 0	
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry.	29 0	
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine.....	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character .....Rs.	32 0	17 8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry .....Rs.	46 0	24 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	46 0	24 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Light dry.....	34 0	18 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8
CLARETS.		
St. JULIEN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) Rs.	10 0	5 12
BORDEAUX (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	10 0	5 12
PETIT MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	12 8	7 4
MEDOC, Superior	15 8	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE (good Dinner Wine)	21 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after Dinner Wines)	26 0	14 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX (Superior after Dinner Wines)	31 0	16 8
SAUTERNES.		
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine .....Rs.	31 8	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine.....	19 0	...
BURGUNDIES.		
CHAMBERTIN .....Rs.	29 0	15 8
POMMARD.....	24 0	13 0
MACON	23 0	12 8
BEAUNE.....	19 0	10 8
CHABLIS	18 0	10 0
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0
MOSELLES.		
FINE SPARKLING .....Rs.	32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	18 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILE)....	27 0	...
WINNINGEN (STILL)	20 0	...

	CASH PRICES. PER DOZEN. QUARTS.	PINTS.
...OCKS.		
...LING .....Rs.	34 0	18 8
...NG EHREN-...	42 0	23 0
...ILL).....	41 0	22 0
„	36 0	19 0
.....	26 0	14 0
.....	25 0	13 8
...) STILL...	23 8	...
.....	20 0	11 0
LAUBENHEIM	17 8	9 8
SPIRITS.		
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled .....Rs.	30 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit.....	27 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy ..	23 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	18 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 0	...
WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	20 0	...
Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend) ..	22 0	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	27 8	...
Do. do. **	31 8	...
Do. do. ***	33 0	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
MARTELL'S do.	27 8	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1. do.	36 0	...
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.		
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White .....per bottle.	3 12	2 0
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) ..... „	3 8	2 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ..... „	2 12	1 8
CHARTREUSE from (Green.. „	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE from (Yellow.. „	5 8	3 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „	3 12	...
CREME DE NOYEAU, best .. „	3 0	1 12
CREME DE CITRONELLE .. „	3 0	...
CREME DE ROSE ..... „	3 0	1 12
CREME DE VANILLE..... „	3 0	1 12
ANISETTE ..... „	3 0	...
VERMOUTH ..... „	1 4	...
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR .. „	3 8	1 12
GINGER WINE.....per doz.	17 0	...
GINGER BRANDY..... „	17 0	...
ORANGE WINE..... „	17 0	...
ORANGE BITTERS ..... „	18 0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.... „	...	18 0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ..... ½ Pints.	...	12 0
BRANDY BITTERS		
WINE BITTERS.....		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

137671

the government to-night as to national independence, will put a spoke in the way of peace. You have made it extremely probable that the Grand Duke Nicholas who has the conduct of these negotiations, will find the Turkish pachas much more difficult to deal with on account of the observations of the noble earl which we have heard to-night (hear hear.) It is a great public and European misfortune that Russia has been incited—and I may say almost compelled—to take up the sword alone for the "protection of the subject population of the Turkish empire. We owe nothing to Russia, but for her sword, and whose fault was it that that sword was drawn? I still maintain the opinion I held last session that by want of firmness on the part of her Majesty's government in maintaining European concert, which they sacrificed, and deliberately sacrificed, they made this war a necessity for Russia; and I deplore it. My noble friend near me certainly did put some very pertinent questions, but the noble earl opposite has taken care not to answer them. He wanted to know as to an agreement with Austria and other powers in Europe, but the government are silent on that point, and tell us nothing. Do the government know anything? I strongly suspect they do not. If proof be demanded I will remind the government of the terms of the despatch in which Lord Derby refused the Berlin note, namely:—"Your Excellency is aware that, from the beginning of these troubles, her Majesty's government have objected to any foreign interference in the affairs of Turkey—the internal affairs of Turkey." Why, the government went round like a whirlwind, and instructed the noble marquis [Salisbury] to interfere most vehemently in the internal affairs of Turkey. Not only did her Majesty's government interfere in her affairs, but they did it with threats of violence. True, the violence was not to come through her Majesty's government themselves. Her Majesty's government said they would do nothing, but they added very significantly, "Look behind us" and referred to Russia. I maintain that the result of the conduct of her Majesty's government has been absolute isolation, and that they have not a single ally on which to depend in Europe to second their policy, so far as we know [a laugh]. Well, I should be delighted if the papers to be produced on the table to-night will show that the noble lords opposite are in hearty union with the other great powers. If they are I shall regard the fact as a happy augury for England. I am not going to give any assurance about the motives of Russia. I apprehend that they are much like the motives of other people; that they are mixed, and most peoples motives are mixed; but this I will say, that if Russia's motives are purely selfish they are exactly the motives which the head of her Majesty's government avows. What have we heard to-night but an elaborate defence of selfish motives? We are to look not only to our selfish interests, but to our material interests—these interests on which our commerce depends; not moral interests, we are to have nothing to do with them. Suppose that, at a great public dinner in St. Petersburg, Prince Gortschakoff attended and declared that Russia would look after Russian interests and no other, and that she meant her material interests, what would be said by the press of this country? I will not describe what would be said [a laugh;] but I will say that all that would be said of her in that case ought to be said of her Majesty's government, "You deserve it." A baser doctrine I never heard maintained in Parliament than the doctrine laid down by the noble earl at the head of her Majesty's government. We are not only to look to our own selfish interests, but to our material interests; as to moral interests, what have we to do with them? The power of co-religionists suffering under debasing tyranny is one of the most powerful feelings which prevail among mankind. Call it illogical and irrational, give it any name you please, I believe, that feeling to be the main motive of Russia in this war, and I believe it to be a motive so strong that the Emperor could not with safety to his reputation put off, as her Majesty's government put off, the subject population of Turkey for an indefinite time, and wait for the reform of the most execrable government which tyrannised over them. With regard to what is to be done for the future, I do not profess to speak for others; but I do say this—you are assembled in the council of parliament, and if my humble voice would induce you to alter your course in any respect, I should implore you to recognise facts and to act upon them [hear, hear.] Do not deceive yourselves. Do not talk this nonsense about national independence as a great cause that you will support all over Europe. Turkey, as an independent power, is never going to recover. Recognise the fact, and act upon it. And why has it gone? My lords, because it deserved to die [hear, hear.] I am not ashamed of humanitarian questions. I think the interests of a population of twenty millions of men in the East of Europe is a British interest, and an interest which you have a duty to defend, as one of the results of the Crimean war. As a survivor of the Cabinet responsible for that war, I shall never cease to feel that we understook obligations to the subject populations of Turkey which bind us to take charge of their interests in the extreme circumstances which have arisen with reference to the government of the country. I do not ask you to believe in me; I ask you to believe in nothing except that doctrine of Mr Darwin, the survival of the fittest. And the survival of the fittest means this, that those processes of nature, beneficent in their results, but dreadful also in their operation, must go on, by which everything is eliminated which is too bad to live. That is the principle which has operated in Turkey. You cannot save her; and I ask you to take that fact into your consideration, not to bolster up again the Turkish empire, but to devise some scheme by which these populations will be governed. So long ago as 1854 Sir Fenwick Williams, of Kars, wrote home a despatch to the government of England giving an account of the government of Armenia, which he was then defending from Russia; and he said that he believed that in no country in the world was there such a system of oppression as the whole system of Turkish Government there; and he said the remedy was perfectly easy:—"Put it in my hands and I will remedy it in two months." He stated that there never was such a state of ruin in the world as there was in that country, and Sir Fenwick Williams was not a humanitarian, he was a soldier and something of a statesman. Look also at the accounts given by Consul Taylor and Consul Zohrab, and they will tell you precisely the same thing; and that is a province which you—no, my lords, I hope not the government but many of the partisans of the government—are anxious to put back again under the hands of the Turks. The Queen's Speech talks of the war which is devastating Eastern Europe, but there is a line which says,

"Peace hath her victories less renowned
Than those of war."

In Turkey, however, you may say that peace as her desolations not less terrible than war. Look at that great province of Epirus. Even in the promises of Russia there is no promise held out to Epirus, and I trust that the Emperor of Russia will agree to no terms, whatever the English government may say, which do not secure for the subject populations of Turkey, all of them, a sufficient degree of autonomy or self-government, which will secure them against the tyranny to which they are subjected. In the great province of Epirus, in the course of twelve years the population has decreased 23 per cent. That is a population to which the noble earl wishes to maintain its national independence. I felly sympathise with the feeling with which this war was begun. Why has it been worse than other wars? Because of the barbarism of the government with which Russia was fighting, and of the barbarism of the populations under that government. A savage government will always succeed in making a savage people. And this war is worse than other wars also for this reason, that you have the knowledge and the tools of the most advanced civilisation wielded by the hand of barbarism. I say, then, that this should be the end and aim of her Majesty's government in the negotiations in which they are about to have a voice. It is all very well to say that the horrors caused by this war are a great deal worse than the tyranny of the Turks. I have heard that said over and over again ["Hear hear," from the Marquis of Salisbury.] It is a very well for the noble marquis to cheer, but that is an observation which applies to all wars that have ever been waged in the history of the world. The immediate horrors of war are always more horrible and more striking to the imagination than the permanent horrors of bad government. But war is the only remedy by which populations like that of Turkey have succeeded in shaking off the tyranny. I implore the government that they will use their influence to secure that this war will never again occur in Europe, and that will only be done by putting an end to the domination of those ruling classes which has been defended by the noble lord opposite.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—My lords, if the noble duke who has just sat down complains that the speech of the noble friend behind me was addressed to observations which have not been made, I may retort that his argument and his taunts are addressed to principles which have never been laid down by my noble friend. The noble duke expended a good deal of eloquence in showing that it was not our business to maintain the national independence and integrity of Turkey. Not one word about the independence and integrity of Turkey crossed the lips of my noble friend (cheers.) Then the noble duke began his speech by saying that the observations of my noble friend were directed to matters on which he had no stress, and he proceeded to specify two points—the dismission of the cabinet and the isolation of England. I will merely repeat what my noble friend behind me has said—that we never have been isolated, and that we are not isolated now. I suppose, my noble friend will expect me to present him with a neat and precise summary of all the negotiations and all the incidents which have passed between London and every other Court in the world, but I must decline to enter the confessional to my noble friend. If there was such a thing as sitting in secret session, the government would have no cause to complain, but every word uttered here goes to every part of the world; and her Majesty's government know that they must rather submit to the taunts of their political opponents than say a word which can indicate matters which it would be injurious to the public service to mention [cheers.] As to the dissunion in the cabinet, I would like to know on what grounds it rested. As far as I can see there were two. One was that Mussurus Pacha had praised the Turkish constitution, and the other was our own friends newspapers [laughter and cheers.] When we were in opposition I hope we were not indolent, and I hope we were not devoid of ingenuity; but the idea never crossed our brains to impute to the cabinet of the day that they wrote all the leading articles which appeared in the newspapers [laughter.] It is a most ingenious device to put into the mouth of the government that which they never said and never intended to say, because the duty of it is one does not know who wrote the articles, and how then can you disprove it? They may have been written by my noble friend at the head of the government [laughter.] The noble duke who has just sat down has been pleased to make much use of my name, in consequence of certain ministerial papers, but I would submit whether the introduction of such matters into the debates of this house will not very materially lower their character [cheers.] I believe that even the phenomenon has been observed of two or three Liberal papers supporting the government. Hitherto their compositions have been regarded as perfectly independent, and the idea of regarding them as mixing up the government of the day with what I may call a loan from our neighbours across the water is not likely to improve the character of our legislature [cheers.] What is the particular charge which the noble duke has brought against us for summoning parliament? He says that by so doing we have excited the Turks to greater resistance. He even went further, and stated that the trade of this country had been frightfully depressed because parliament has been opened on the 17th of January instead of on another date. That, I think, is rather a minute distinction to draw [hear.] For myself I rather doubt whether the trade of the country is as bad as it is said. My own impression is that that depression has arisen from a combination of events happening elsewhere. But whether that be so or not this government at all events is free from the imputation of having done anything to excite the Turks to resistance [cheers.] Though I differ much from what has been said by the noble duke I think they used language not unworthy of their high position when they spoke of the interests of this country [hear, hear.] But when you talk about exciting the Turks to resistance, I would ask you to consider what the effect will be of the indiscriminate, unsparing policy which the noble duke has just announced [cheers.] The Turks undoubtedly have made bad use of their opportunities. I have little to find fault with in the terms of condemnation made use of against their government. I heartily and deeply sympathise with the fate of the subject races in the East. But I believe this war has accumulated into nine short months more misery than whole generations of bad Turkish government would have effected [hear, hear.] True, war may be the only ultimate cure for such a bad government but war is right or unrighteous according as it is opportune or inopportune. If it be made when there is no power to conduct it to a speedy and successful issue, and when the crimes or issues against which it is directed are not really so bad as to produce perils of great magnitude, then, to quote the old words, the remedy is worse than the disease. The noble duke has told us we are to be satisfied with nothing else than driving the Turks off every inch of ground they possess in Europe.

The Duke of Argyll.—I did not intend to convey that impression.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—Well, if it be held that such is the proper policy to pursue you drive the Turks to despair. But to return to the question of whether we have excited the Turks to further resistance. I do not conceal that we had a difficult and complicated duty to perform. The complication arose out of the fact that England was under certain treaty obligations drawn up to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire. But since those obligations were incurred time passed on, opinions changed, and events proved that the beliefs formerly indulged in were not based upon fact. The government recognised the fact that it was no longer the duty of England to sustain the Turkish empire by force of arms long before this war broke out, and before the Bulgarian atrocities were committed. We warned the Turkish empire not to look to us for support. But we were not even satisfied with that. We felt that reiterated warnings were necessary before breaking loose from old traditions and departing from an ancient policy, and these warnings were given. As you will see from the blue books Lord Derby again and again warned the Turks that they must look for no assistance from England. That warning again was conveyed in the strongest terms in the instructions I received when I went out to Constantinople. I repeated it in presence of the various plenipotentiaries when the negotiations were broken off. That warning was again repeated when the Turks in a moment of extraordinary rashness neutralized and stultified the efforts made to avoid war. You may give heed to innuendos, you may study your leading articles until you really believe them to be State papers [cheers,] but if you examine the words uttered by every Cabinet minister, I defy you to find a single word which shall in any way diminish the force of the policy laid down in Lord Derby's despatch [cheers.] The very fact that you are compelled to rely upon such grounds as those advanced by the noble duke in order to support the baseless accusation you are striving to bring against her Majesty's government ought to disprove the idea that we are seeking or desiring to have a war on behalf of Turkish interests. But though we have necessarily had much to say with respect to Turkey, we have not suffered the figure of the Turk to occupy the whole of our mental view. Whatever may happen to Turkey—whether she prolongs her existence under old or new conditions—the geographical conditions and the political conditions which flow from them will remain the same whether Turkey remains or disappears; and the British interests as defined in the despatch of Lord Derby must continue to occupy a considerable proportion of the consideration of her Majesty's government. The duties of humanity, I am very far from disputing. I claim for the government that we have made the greatest possible exertions to procure good government and peace for the populations of the East; but I am not prepared to accept the new gospel that it is our business for the sake of any population to disregard the great interests represented in this nation (cheers.) The noble duke spoke as to the motives of the Emperor of Russia. [illegible] with him that the Russian government [illegible] other governments. When you know the motives of [illegible] actuate most humane beings you will probably know motives also. I dare say there have been, and will continue to be, unscrupulous advisers. We have had them in our countries. But I must certainly express the opinion that during the conference at Constantinople the Emperor Alexander was actuated by the sincerest, the most anxious almost tormenting desire for peace [hear, hear.] He accepted conditions which from his point of view [illegible] have been the very extreme that under the circumstances any autocratic power ever submitted to, and did so in the hope of peace, when the conference, so to speak, passed away. The antipathies of race and the antagonisms of religion arose with a force which no individual power could control. I say then, that when we ask parliament in case of emergency arising—in case of any danger threatening our lines, and giving our interests [illegible] simply to give us power to take precautions, we are asking so because we despair of peace. On the contrary we hope that the humane instincts, the high character, the great prudence of the Emperor of Russia may [illegible] the opinion of the councillors by whom he is surrounded, and that an early peace may put a stop to the [illegible] desolate war. It is not, I repeat, in any spirit of peace that we ask, should the occasion arise, for increased discretion, but simply as a measure of precaution [cheers.] I am not going to define more closely than I have already done the precise circumstances which I supposed to interfere with the most powerful and the best intentions and the most powerful [illegible] always able to control the power and conduct of their armies. We know that in Central Asia, not long ago, an Imperial will was powerless to prevent the commencement of a step which an Imperial ambassador was instructed to avoid. We all know the story of Napoleon's signal of retreat was hoisted put his telescope to his eye. I do not doubt that there are [illegible] Emperor to speak, in courage, but it only [illegible] that there may be Nelsons in wilful [illegible] army. I do not wish to enter more [illegible] not wish to examine what may exist [illegible] under which our interests are placed, and [illegible] that the wave of war is approaching those interests are placed, and [illegible] fore the parliament of England [illegible] government it must provide itself [illegible] it does trust, and if it does not [illegible] it should confide to it the power [illegible] forming the great duty which [illegible] upon it (cheers.)

The Address was then adjourned at nine o'clock.

THE TENDER…
IRENE …

For the next … Chowder, I oscil… distraction in g… One of my pri… stubbornly r… purpose. B… awe-inspiri… which was … pecuniarily … by, timid … propose it… One pertin… gratuals. … not cyni… and a th… rapidly … speci… and … more … Spi… pu… wi… [illegible] had got up … [illegible] this is very hard … [illegible] to resort to old … [illegible] men or foreigners for intellectual [illegible] … what are we to do? When you are not down in your eternal Wall Streets, you are out at Jerome Park, or looking out of the club windows; but as for informing your minds, and giving your intellectual faculties some wholesome food to digest, which should make you instructive as well as agreeable members of society, you won't do it. No wonder we have to fall back on English dukes, country gentlemen, or anybody we can find, when our own countrymen will not qualify themselves properly to be the husbands of intelligent and well-educated girls. I am sorry to have to speak so sharply, but nobody seems likely to do it if I don't, and I feel that I owe you some explanation for having taken an Englishman when I had the whole Smyth-Duyvel Club to choose from. I have made it, and I hope you will ponder over it, and profit by it.

Thus it happened that, dining one evening with the celebrated Professor Bivalve, whose researches have done so much to throw light upon the early history of the human race in connection with the remains of jackasses recently discovered in a fossilized state in the interior of this continent, I found myself sitting next to a remarkably handsome man of about thirty; evidently, from his accent, English, and from his haughty look and polished manners, aristocratic. There was a breadth and power in his massive forehead, a light in his grey eye, and a decision in his strong, firm mouth and jaw, which captivated me at once; in a word, he was a magnificent illustration of the survival of the fittest. I was evidently still susceptible, whatever I might have fancied to the contrary. The brilliancy of his conversation was quite in keeping with his intellectual appearance, though it had not as yet been addressed to me, as we had not been introduced. My kind host, however, presently saved us from all embarrassment on this score, by presenting him to me as Mr. Tompkins. It took me a minute or two to recover from the blow which this very plebeian name inflicted upon my feelings, and in my confusion I quite lost some very curious facts which the Professor was narrating to me regarding his own special origin as bearing upon natural selection in general. However, I soon recovered, and, as an agreeable preliminary remark, I opened the conversation by asking my companion whether he did or did not consider the existence of Battrybinus put in doubt by the voyage of the Challenger. It is needless for me to attempt to give here, in my imperfect language, the entirely new and startling theory in regard to the past history, the present condition, and the future prospects of the human race, which absorbed me by its entrancing interest throughout the whole of dinner.

Mr. Tompkins found me such an intelligent disciple and listener, that he readily agreed to take me with him on the following day to investigate some curious geological phenomena which have heretofore been overlooked on the banks of the Hudson, in connection with the Palisades. Indeed, all round New York, if people only knew it, there is an immense field of inquiry for the scrutinising mind. Mr. Tompkins and I, regardless of the risk of chills and fever, examined it thoroughly. There was nobody to interfere with us; he never went near the gay and fashionable world. I was too happy to abandon it utterly in such delightful company, and thus keep him away from the snares of the other girls, who, although they could not have appreciated his lofty intellect, would certainly have been fully alive to his manly beauty. Mamma had apparently given me up as hopeless; I was quite out of her depth; and I did not think it worth while to introduce Mr. Tompkins to her during the early stages of our acquaintance, as I felt sure they would not suit each other. The only aggravating thing about him was, that he never would for a moment have the ground of science for that of sentiment. We chipped rocks and dissected molluscs together, but he appeared to be profoundly unconscious of the fact that he was chipping my heart and dissecting my feelings all the time in the most ruthless manner, and it seemed quite impossible to make him take a hint. He was apparently absorbed in working out his theory to the exclusion of every other consideration, till I got quite to hate it; for, after all, whatever our origin may have been, of whatever may be in reserve for us in the future, it is evident that if the "species" is to be kept going at all, it must occupy itself with the present. I often tried in the most delicate way in the world to suggest a new view of the question to him. Theory is valueless if we neglect the most favourable opportunities of practical experiment and test. Imagine my horror when, one day, in answer to these hints, he gave me to understand that he had completed his labours in the neighbourhood of New York; but that there was still a missing link of which he was in search, and that he could only hope to discover it by going out west and living among the Indians, where he could make the acquaintance of a squaw.

That afternoon I brought Obadiah—I forget to say that was his dreadful name—to our house, introduced him to papa and mamma, and made him stay to dinner; it was getting too serious. The idea of his continuing his ridiculous investigations at the price of the most treasured young miracle, and giving our intellectual faculties some wholesome food to digest, which should make us

REGISTERED No. 6—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,048.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,936 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 9th F.B., 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement Offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the Steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

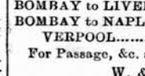
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on Thursday, the 14th February 1878, at 5 p.m., to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunderabbas, Lingah, Bushire, Mohumrah, Bussrah, and occasionally at Bahrein and Mahomerah.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the season, despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on TUESDAY, the 12th February 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangroie, Pore Bundor, and Gutch Mandvie.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th February 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month*, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£8	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

Tons. H.P.		From Bombay.
2,277	424	...February 16
2,248	424	...March 16
2,650	486	... „ 30
2,289	500	...April 13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

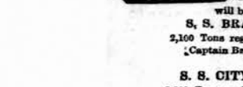
ANCHOR LINE S. S. TYRIAN, BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL, SAILING 20th FEBRUARY.

THE above Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Passage Money..... Rs. 400.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 31st January 1878. Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *vid* NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H P nominal, Captain F. Thearstone, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, on the 6th March, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

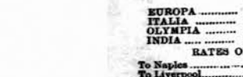
N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2,277 424	...February 16
SICILIA	2,248 424	...March 16
OLYMPIA	2,650 486	... „ 30
INDIA	2,289 500	...April 13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 31st January 1878. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	11th Feb.
(a) BANGALORE	2663	500	E. L. Stead	18th do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3769	600	A. Parish	22th do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(a) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
VENETIA	3726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(a) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 7th January 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1855	250	C. Fraser	19th Feb.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	5th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	19th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th February 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3333	800	N. Stewart	1st March.
TANJORE	2663	450	W. W. Fontiman	29th „
SIAM	3609	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th February 1878. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,600

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the

"ANCHOR" LINE

are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the

"HALL" LINE

are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. EUROPA are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ZEALOUS are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be valid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 6th February 1878. Agents.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The TOLL CONTRACTS of the Khandesh Collectorate will be SOLD by AUCTION a hulia on the 1st March 1878.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.
"Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Bhatkheda, 31st January 1878.

NOTICE.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES of Mr. R. de St QUENTIN in our Firm CEASES from THIS DAY, and Mr. L. FONTAINE DIT MARQUIS has been APPOINTED instead as our LAWFUL AGENT to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION.

DESCHAMPS & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 2nd March 1878, at 6 o'clock p. m.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
January 29, 1878. Honorary Secretary.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

DR. THEODORE COOKE, Principal of Poona Engineering College, will lecture on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, on "USEFUL APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRICITY." His Excellency the Governor will preside. Admission free to members and to visitors introduced by members or members' cards. Lecture to commence at 5 p. m.

F. MATHEW, M. I. C. E.,
Bombay, 7th February 1878. President.

FOY BROTHERS,

CAWNPORE, 69, CANTONMENTS, THE MALL.

ARMY, POLICE,
AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND AGENTS.

ARECA TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1878.

TREACHER & Co.'s

BINOCULAR FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,

With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the

THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA,

are highly finished Instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.

Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER & COMPNY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

ALL PATRONS PLEASED, DELIGHTED AND SATISFIED.

The very excellent Performances and the Beautiful and Highly Educated Horses are the theme and admiration of the Thousands who visit this First Class Entertainment.

GREAT REDUCTION TO POPULAR PRICES.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3 0
Stalls	„ 2 0
Parquet	„ 1 0
Pit	„ 0 8

Children under 12 years of age HALF PRICE to all parts except the Pit.

Private Boxes will be fitted up to accommodate any number, from four to twenty, on application by note or in person at the Box Office, which will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. for the sale of Reserved Seats. Single seats in Private Boxes, Rs. 5.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING AT NINE SHARP.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3-30 sharp.

Doors open half an hour before each performance.

NOTICE.

Superintendents and Managers of Orphan Schools and all Charitable Institutions, both English and Native, are respectfully requested to send note with address stating the number of persons in their charge that will be able to attend a Grand Afternoon Performance, to which the Inmates of said Institutions will be ADMITTED FREE of CHARGE.

H. W. CORBYN, Agent.

BOMBAY AND HAVRE STEAMERS.

SAILING ABOUT 5TH OF EVERY MONTH.

Passage Money to Havre, Rs. 450.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched :—

S S ZANTE, about 5th March
S. S. GLAMORGAN, about 4th April.

The Zante has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. The Glamorgan, 2,411 Tons gross register, 400 H. P., has extensive passenger accommodation of the highest class. These steamers may be expected to make the passage to Havre in about 28 days.

For passage, &c. apply to
NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A PICNIC of the Club will take place on SATURDAY, February 16th, at the Collector's Bungalow, Trombay. Members requiring INVITATION CARDS for their guests will kindly apply to the undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, in order that proper arrangements may be made.

J. WESTALL,
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of THOMAS TRENCHARD HAGGARD, late a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, lately residing at No. 5, Great Cumberland Place, in the County of Middlesex, in England, and formerly of Kirkee, in the Presidency of Bombay, deceased, who died on the 23rd July 1877, have been GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. BASIL LANG and Mr. CHARLES ALBERT WINTER. All CREDITORS or PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the said THOMAS TRENCHARD HAGGARD are required to send in particulars of their claims in writing to the undersigned Solicitors to the said Administrators, at their Office in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within ONE MONTH from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Administrators will REMIT the ASSETS of their Intestate to the Executors of the said deceased in England without regard to any claims of which they or their Solicitors shall not have had notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the ESTATE of THOMAS TRENCHARD HAGGARD or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required forthwith to PAY such DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 7th day of February 1878.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Solicitors to the Administrators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SONEE MANCHUND HEERACHUND has CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Ioanteshwady, in Shaik Memon Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and abutting on the east side of the said Shaik Memon Street, and on the said piece of ground called Mahomed Sulliman's Byculla Works.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from Dr. Thomas Blaney to sell by Public Auction at his residence No. 9 Cross Road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, sale commencing at 1 p.m., the whole of his valuable and handsome household furniture of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood and French polished teakwood furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lustres, Brunsel's carpets, harmonium, &c., at the shop of Noor Mahomed Sulliman at Byculla, opposite the Byculla Iron Works.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the shop of Noor Mohomed Suliman, at Byculla, the valuable and handsome household furniture of a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILLS, TOGETHER WITH THE COMPOUND, BUILDINGS, AND HOUSES BELONGING THERETO.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March 1878, sell by Public Auction on the premises (unless previously disposed of by private contract), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Dyall Ruttonsey, the whole of the Building, Mills, Engines, and Machinery of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, commonly known as Cowasjee Davur's Mills and more particularly described as under :—

All that piece or parcel of ground, situate at Tardeo road, in or near Mahalaxmee road in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,035 square yards or thereabouts, being bounded on the north by the property of Jeejeebhoy Cowasjee Davur, but now in the occupation of Mithibai, widow of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur, and Dorabjee Cowasjee Davur, but is now in the occupation of Dayall Ruttonsey, and is together with the piece of land next hereinafter described, included by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 52, and is situated in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwar.

And also that piece or parcel of land or ground also included in the books of the Collector under No 52 and is the west side of the road now called Bisoch Candy or Mahalaxmee Road, in the sub-district of Rho Seshwur, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,165 square yards or thereabouts, and which is bounded on the east, west, and north sides the land lastly hereinbefore described, and was formerly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy, widow of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur, and Dorabjee Cowasjee Davur, but now of Dayall Ruttonsey, which said hereditaments and premises are bounded on the north by the property of Framjee Nanabhoy Davur, leased to the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on the south partly by the property belonging to Byramjee Cowasjee Jeejeebhoy's Arthur Road Spinning and Weaving Mills and partly by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described, and on the west partly by the Mazagaon Tank Spinning and Weaving Mills and partly by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described, and all mills, factories, buildings, steam-engines, spindles, boilers, mill gear, millwright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements and utensils, which were on the 31st December 1877 and still are fixed, placed, or used in or about the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Prescot and Winter, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their office in Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1878.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a large collection of forms, crockery, and various other plants, carriage, horses, &c., &c., at No 156, Lower Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., the property of Frank Chalk Esq.

An open carriage and a pair of Australian horses and a bay buggy horse, unless previously disposed of.

The plants, consisting of about 450 bulbs and pots, will be sold at 6-30 A.M. on the day of sale.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th January 1878.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric, Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

VALENTINES.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Assortment of these OFFERINGS of AFFECTION are now on view at the Establishments of

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK SELLING OFF.

Letter Weighing Machines.
Japanned Tin Stationery Cases with Cover and Lock.
American Freezing Machines for Ice Creams.
Photograph Albums.
Tourists' Writing Cases, *best russia lined calf.*
Graphoscopes.
First Class Binoculars.
Aneroid Barometers.
Prismatic Compasses, Military pattern.
Spare Mathematical Instruments.
Sets of Boxwood Plotting Scales, *in cases.*
Parallel Rulers, ebony with ivory edges.
Ditto. Brass rolling, in cases.
Measuring Tapes and Chains.
Pocket Compasses.
Dry-water Colour Boxes, *all sizes.*
Flat Camel Hair Brushes, 2 to 4 inches broad.
Whatman's Antiquarian Drawing Paper.
Double Elephant Cartridge Paper.
Whatman's Mounted Drawing Paper in rolls of 25 yards; 30, 40, 52 inches wide.
Tracing Paper.
Sketch Blocks and Block Books.
Mounting Boards.
Repp Note Paper, various sizes and colours.
Official Envelopes.
Blotting Paper.
Spring Inkstands.
Glass Inkstands and Paper Weights.
Stephen's and Blackwood's Inks.
Best Red Sealing Wax.
Courier Bags.
Tucker's Hand Lanterns.
Vulcanized India-Rubber Sheets.
Electro-plated ware, a set for 12, in teakwood case.
Faber's Drawing Pencils.
Large Wall Maps.
Handsome Table Inkstands.
Table Frames for Photographs.
Folio Spring Binders.
Best Drawing Pens for Surveyors.
Boxwood Pocket Rules, 2 feet four-fold, with bevelled edges and various scales.
Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting.
Mourning Note Paper, thick cream laid.

THACKER & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments received by the Undersigned during the past six years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per doz. Qts. in Bombay ..... Cash Rs. 5 12
Do. Pts. do. ..... „ „ 3 12

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares a light dog cart, 1 spirited bay mare, &c., at the tent on the Cotton Green Apollo Bunder.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the tent on the Cotton Green on the left hand side of the Colaba Causeway, the valuable household furniture of a gentleman, the same comprises starcut glassware, dinner and break fast services, best plated tea and coffee service, cruet stand, egg frame, teapot, waiter, spoons and forks, dining, drawing-room chairs, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, sideboard, teapoy, hatstand, folding-screens, easy and arm chairs, campoy, chest of drawers, clothes press, bathroom furniture, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A light dog cart
A strong spirited bay mare
Now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE Landed Property in Marine Street, Fort, opposite the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable property of a gentleman.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement, 965 square yards or thereabouts, together with the extensive building and godowns standing thereon, situate on the west side of Marine Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 23, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 20, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the property formerly belonging to the late Cowasji Manockji Ashburner, and now to Cursetji Cowasjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of Nusserwanjee Aspunduriji Pochkhanawalla, on the east by the said Marine Street, and on the west by the property formerly belonging to Cowasji Manockji Ashburner and now to Burjorji Rustomji Bottlewalla, and which said premises is now in the occupation of Mr. Latham, Barrister, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Barrister, Mr. Framjee Ardaseer Lawyer and others.

The stable with its ground forming the southern part of the property is sold to the said Nusserwanjee Aspunduriji Pochkhanawalla, and consequently it is not included in the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF PERFUMERY, MEDICINE, OILMANSTORES AND PIANOS GOODS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the consignee.

The stock in trade of a shopkeeper consisting of perfumery, medicine, oilmanstores and fancy goods in small convenient lots.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 cases white ground prints.
10 cases white shirtings.
4 cases scarlet Jaconets.
7 cases coloured sheets.

On account of whom it may concern ex s.s. Athoil.
479 reams damaged post letter papers.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Hall, by order of the Executive Commissariat Office, Presidency.

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat Stores.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved French polished blackwood and other household furniture, superior plated glass and porcelain ware, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lustres, books, Chinese and other curios, &c., at No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, opposite the Sailors' Home.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from Dr. Thomas Blaney to sell by Public Auction at his residence No. 9 Cross Road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, sale commencing at 1 p.m., the whole of his valuable and handsome household furniture of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

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All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Tardeo road, in or near Mahalaxmee road in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,035 square yards or thereabouts, being bounded on the north by the property of Jeejeebhoy Cowasjee Davur, but now in the occupation of Mithibai, widow of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur, and Dorabjee Cowasjee Davur, but is now in the occupation of Dayall Ruttonsey, and is together with the piece of land next hereinafter described, included by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 52, and is situated in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwar.

And also that piece or parcel of land or ground also included in the books of the Collector under No 52 and is the west side of the road now called Bisoch Candy or Mahalaxmee Road, in the sub-district of Rho Seshwur, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,165 square yards or thereabouts, and which is bounded on the east, west, and north sides the land lastly hereinbefore described, and was formerly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy, widow of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur, and Dorabjee Cowasjee Davur, but now of Dayall Ruttonsey, which said hereditaments and premises are bounded on the north by the property of Framjee Nanabhoy Davur, leased to the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on the south partly by the property belonging to Byramjee Cowasjee Jeejeebhoy's Arthur Road Spinning and Weaving Mills and partly by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described, and on the west partly by the Mazagaon Tank Spinning and Weaving Mills and partly by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described, and all mills, factories, buildings, steam-engines, spindles, boilers, mill gear, millwright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements and utensils, which were on the 31st December 1877 and still are fixed, placed, or used in or about the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Prescot and Winter, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their office in Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1878.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a large collection of forms, crockery, and various other plants, carriage, horses, &c., &c., at No 156, Lower Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., the property of Frank

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 7TH FEB. 1878.

THE telegrams from Home indicate, that in commercial circles at least, peace is now accepted as a settled thing, but with the exception of the funds which have undergone a considerable improvement, the effect on business generally has not been of a very marked character.

Consols in London yesterday advanced from 95⅞ to 96¼ and French Rentes from 109⅜ to 110¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged with the exception of 4½ which are now quoted at 82½.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered; wheat to arrive is quoted at previous prices; and in Seeds the only movement is a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive.

Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals exhibit a decline of £1 per ton in Tile Copper and ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal, other things being unchanged.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported steady, but Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet with supplies freely offered. The day's sales were estimated at 10,000 bales and spot prices continue nominally unaltered. To arrive, G. F. Omra with the G. F. Clause April-May shipment, via Canal, is quoted at 5 1-16d. and G. F. Tinnevelly May-June shipment, via Cape, at 5¾d. per lb. The dullness is mainly attributable to the comparitively liberal receipts at the American ports, but a great deal is also owing to the unsatisfactory state of trade in the manufacturing districts. The suspension of hostilities betwixt Russia and Turkey has not led to the improvement in business which was generally expected, and to all present appearance, unless the American Crop figures fall off, we have a very quiet time in prospect.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents. per lb., but Futures are not quoted.

The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts. ...	22,000	17,000	14,000
Five days' do. ...	98,000	97,000	78,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,204,000	3,238,000	3,142,000

At the usual weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday the increased sum of £300,000 was offered and allotted as follows:—£211,000 to Calcutta and £89,000 to Bombay, all at an average of 1s. 8¾d. per rupee, at which rate tenders received 11 per cent. of the amounts applied for. As compared with last week's biddings the rate realised shows an advance of about ½ per cent., and in sympathy with this the price of Bar Silver is said, according to private messages, to have advanced to 54½d. per oz, although Reuter still repeats his previous quotation of 54d.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a decidedly firmer tendency, and rates advanced 1-16d. per rupee all round. The rise has been maintained throughout the day, but towards the close, a weaker feeling has been observable, the Banks being all more willing buyers than sellers. Meantime sellers of Private Bills show a decided disinclination to go on at the enhanced rates, and with export business so slack as it now is the probability seems in favour of their doing better by waiting. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9¼d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 9 1d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 9 5-16d.	"

On Calcutta, business has been done to-day in demand drafts at 3-16 per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the quotation is nomial at ⅜ to ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains firm, but unaltered in value. We still quote:—Fours, Rs. 95; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET is weaker again to-day, and with the exception of Bank of Bombays which are ½ per cent. better, the movements shown by our quotations are in favour of buyers. Land Companies are nominally unchanged, and in Press Companies the only movement to notice is a decline of Rs. 5 per share in Mofussils Spinning and Weaving shares are again very depressed and difficult of sale, and we quote a decline of Rs. 15 in Bombay United, Rs. 10 in Colaba and Great Eastern, and Rs. 5 per share in Manockjee Petit, Nursey and Oriental. Bombay, Burmah Trading Co's. shares have declined Rs. 15 and Treacher and Co., Ld., Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON continues very dull, and notwithstanding a further decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, the transactions to-day have been limited in the extreme.

Our quotations, as a general rule, are still Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy above Liverpool arrival rates, and until this discrepancy disappears we cannot expect active buying for export. In the meantime arrivals are now increasing very steadily, the receipts for the week ending to-day showing a total of 30,724 bales. Quotations for delivery all this month are:—

Good Hingunghaut.....	Rs. 208	per candy F. P.
Do. Broach	" 208	"	"
Do. Omra	" 194	"	"
F. G. F. "	" 188	"	"
G. F. "	" 183	"	"
F. F. "	" 176	"	"
Fair "	" 172	"	"

SEEDS and WHEAT remain in the same position as before, dull at unaltered rates.

FREIGHTS have undergone no special change. For Liverpool by steamer the rate is still £1-12 6 per ton with only a moderate business doing at that. Another Iron sailing ship has been fixed for Liverpool, all March loading at £1-15 per ton

PIECE GOODS are very dull, and rates are tending downwards. In the Bazaar there is a marked falling off in the demand, and as dealers still hold comparitively large stock, they are anything but willing buyers. For local Goods and Yarns the enquiry has became absolutely stagnant, and notwithstanding the adoption of short time, stocks are still rapidly accumulating.

COALS are quiet. There are now sellers but no buyers of Davison's West Hartley to arrive by steamer at Rs. 18¼ per ton alongside.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP CALCUTTA, 843 tons, Captain L. H. Hanson, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE S. S. RAMPORE, 866 tons, Captain W. Wilkinson, sailed yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE S. S. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1,967 tons, Captain J. S. Cox, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE BRIG HEERATA RODERIN, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. OCEUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 114 deck passengers.

THE S.S. LADY FRANCES, 885 tons, Captain Henry Den, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, Jan. 3, via Malta and Port Said, with a cargo of railway materials.

THE S.S. THESSALY, 1,243 tons, Captain F. Harbord, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. McIver and 5 children as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. W. Moir, Peer H. H. Modeen, and 131 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. SCOTSEA, 1,240 tons, Captain Starratt, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—H. E. Sir E. J. Stavely, Lieut. Col. Justice, Major Forse, Surgeon Anderson, Lieut. Col. A. G. T. Hogg, Brig. Gl. H. F. Brooke, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Surgeon Major T. M. O'Brien, Dr. T. Reinhart, Mr. and Mrs. Mance, Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall, 4 clerks of Comer-in-Chief, and 87 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. BANGALORE, 2,341 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Aden and Suez, brought the English mails, and and following cargo:—410 packages piece goods, 1 case umbrellas, 48 packages wine, 21 packages provisions, 3 case wire, 7 packages oilmanstores, 8 cases saffron, 21 packages paint, 120 packages beads, 11 bales twist, 8 packages gold thread, 10 packages quinine, 2 cases coral, 1 package honey, 1 package coffee, 4 cases false pearls, 12 packages E. teeth, 57 boxes specie, 30 packages cloves, 35 packages gum 265 boxes silver, and some packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Bangalore (s)	Stead	Venice, Jan 11.
7	Lady Frances(s).....	Den	Newport, Jan 3.
	Akola (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Feb 4.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
7	Abyssinia (s)	Sharp	Zanzibar, London, &c.
	D. of Sutherland(s)	Cox	Calcutta.
	Rampor (s)	Wilkinson ...	Akyab.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Thessaly (s)	Harbord	Liverpool.
	Socotra(s).....	Starratt.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Calcutta, Hanson, to Rangoon.
Brig Heerata Roodrin, Nacoda, to Colombo and Cochin.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer T. Rose, to Marseilles.
Steamer Nur, to Marseilles.
Steamer Bangalore, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

...d.
John Howard (s) ...Leward .....Bombay Jan 22.
...e (s).....Curzon .....Bombay, Jan 21.
...).....Pat-rson .....Bombay, Jan 12.
.....Emmett.....Bombay, Dec 28.
.....Hubback .....Bombay, Jan 8.

...EPARTURES.

...nd (Discoverer. Ships Neva and Candor and Carrie Hum-

...and Mrs
...Haji

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23 Khiva, ss, Lee, from Southampton.
23 Atalanta, ss, Waring from Calcutta.
24 Aretusa, ss, Milanovich, from Bussorah.
24 Copia, ss, Barker, from Cardiff.
24 Tunis, ss, Inch, from Bombay.
25 Hindostan, ss, Haselwood, from Calcutta.
26 Zancla, ss, King, from Kurrachee.
26 Negshilish E, ss, Vasphie, from Berbara.
26 Vortigern, ss, Reid, from Mangalore.
26 Amazone, ss, Mortimord, from Marseilles.
27 Coromandel, ss, Vallet, from Calcutta.
27 China, ss, Elderton, from Bombay.
27 Pollux, ss, Ragusia, from Bombay.
28 Blenheim, ss, Holman, from Bombay.
28 Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, from Perim.
28 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Bombay.
29 Navarino, ss, Buruitt, from London.
29 Eri King, ss, Ferguson, from Red Sea.
29 Koningin Nederlanden, ss, Bruze, from Holland.
29 Rosa Mary, ss, Webster, from Midlesbro.
30 Irawaddy, ss, Gonvain, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23 Arcot, ss, Anderson, to London.
24 Khiva, ss, Lee, to Bombay.
24 W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, to Calao.
24 Atalanta, ss, Waring, to London.
24 Aretusa, ss, Milanovich, to Hodeida.
25 Tunis, ss, Inch, to Antwerp.
25 Hindostan, ss, Haselwood, to London.
26 Burmah, ss, Hensard, to Zanzibar.
26 Zancla, ss, King, to Liverpool.
26 Vortigern, ss, Reid, to London.
27 Amazone, ss, Mortimord, to China.
28 Godavery, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
28 Diamond, R M S, Rosenquet, to Red Sea.
28 Coromandel, ss, Vallet, to Marseilles.
28 China, ss, Elderton, to Venice.
28 Pollux, ss, Ragusia, to Trieste.
28 Blenheim, ss, Holman, to Marseilles.
29 Adonis, ss, Pari, to Zanzibar.
29 Navarino, ss, Buruitt, to Calcutta.
29 Koningin Nederlanden, Bruze, to Batavia.
30 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, to Bombay.
30 Irrawaddy, ss, Gonvain, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Bombay.
Glide, Sarque, Beadle, from Tamatove.
Copia, ss, Tusker, from Cardiff.
Negshilish E, ss, Vasphie, from Berbara.
Wild Swan, H M S, Fowlett, from Perim.
Eri King, ss, Ferguson, from Red Sea.
Rosa Mary, ss, Webster, from Midlesbro.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—10 bags corks, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia; 5 bags ...ks, Merwanjee Muncksjee; 2726 slabs hard spelter, Toolseedass Khmjee; 60 cases porter, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Shildon s—15 kegs iron rivets, Abdoolally Abdool Cadur; 10 ...ks hardware, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.
Moray s—34 cases tabacco, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Vespasian s—400 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 969 bundles hoop iron Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Thessaly s—100 kegs lead ore, Mcranjee Natha.
Khiva s—65 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Scivio s—5 casks vinegar 5 cases cheese, 4 cases perfumery and 22 cases oilmanstores, Goolamally Jewanjee; 12 cases currants and 16 cases oilmanstores, Joonas Nathoo.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—56 kegs iron rivets, Abdoolally Abdool Cadur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Poonah s—55 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 230 bales cotton, and 7 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 35 bales cotton, G Reitterscheid and Co; 162 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Europa s—1895 cwts coir yarn, Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan; 500 bales cotton, Nurree Kessowjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Galatea s—133 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—4¼ cwts cardamoms, Hurry Bhanjee; 900 cwts myrabollams, Nurree Khuttow; 375 cwts myrabollams, W Nic l and Co; 15 bales hemp, Nurree Khuttow; 57½ cwts pepper, 57½ cwts coffee, and 54 cwts dry ginger, Natha Gangjee; 6 cases peacock feathers, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co; 11 cases fishmaws, Meetha Munjee; 6 cases fishmaws and 5 bales hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 185 cwts dry ginger, Morarjee Natha; 14 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 380 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum; 130 cwts myrabollams, W and Graham and Co; 10 bales skins and 1100 cwts D horns, Adomjee Peerajee; 2 bales skins and 6 cwts D horns, Hassom Noor Mahamed; 177 lbs tortoise shells, Currimbhoy Hassombhoy; 12 bundles E teeth, Abdoolemam Ahmed; 9¼ cwts E tee h, P Khan Mahamed; 7 cwts cloves, Currimbhoy Hambhoy; 157¼ cwts nuxvomica, Peerbhoy Assur; 3¼ cwts E teeth, Dewchund Knoopchund; 28 cwts hecrabole, Dattobhoy Dossa.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Buteshire s—300 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s—125 cwts cocoons, P and O S N Co.
Nor s—3 000 bags linseed and 7,000 bags teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Thessaly s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—25 bales cotton, Wookerda Khetsee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th February 1878.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·949
Temperature of Air.....	77·9
Wet bulb Thermometer.....	71·8
Dew Point	68·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·747
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	70·2
General Direction of wind...N, ESE, WNW, W, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	171.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 8.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

173-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakhedas Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G —Part heard.
279-76—Hearn, C and I,—W Loudon vs Jumnabai and another—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
566-75—Chalk and W—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee E and others vs Rajooma and others—Crawford and B—Part heard.
304-77—Hearn, C and I.—The East India Bank vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Arduser and E and Tyabjee and S.
228-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakeedass Lalchund vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G.
229-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakeedass Lalchund vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G.
698-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Abdul Russool Bin Hajee vs Hajee Khoodima and others—Fletcher and Smith and Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Investigation under Sec 4 S of Act X of 1877.
In person—Hajee Mahomed &c vs Hajee Haleem Hajee, &c.

LONG CAUSES.

462-77—Mr Turner—Poorbai widow vs Tucker Jugjeevan Hunsraj—Crawford and B.
411-77—Craigie, Lynch and O—Hurrivulubdas Cullindas vs Gordhundas Narrotumdas—Lynch and Tobin.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Alwa, Capt, R E, from furlough, from England.
Stephenson, Col, 7th Bengal N I, from furlough, from England.
Shepherd, Capt, 4th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Eden, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Sharpe, Surg, on leave, from Mhow.

FEBRUARY 7.

Dashwood, Major, 2-15th Regt, on leave, from Baroda.
Jopp, Sub-Lieut, 17th Bombay N I, on duty, from Surat.
Hoggan, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 5.

Enriquez, 2nd Lieut, 33rd Regt, to join, to Kurrachee.

FEBRUARY 6.

Ussher, 2nd Lieut, 22nd Regt, to join, to Allahabad.
Batherst, 2nd Lieut, 66th Regt, to join, to Nusseerabad.

FEBRUARY 7.

O'Brien, Surg Major, on duty, to Hyderabad.
Moore, by Surg Gen, on duty, to Malabar Coast.
Kelly-Kenny, Major 2nd Queen's, to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major J Smith, Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain A Lecky, 22nd Regiment Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lieut W H Firth, Peshawur Mountain Battery, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain J M Hunter, Staff Corps, Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, and Acting Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut H B Warden, of the 33rd Foot, Quartering Wing Officer, 29th Regiment N I, 14th Dec. 1876.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, Lieut W A Wetherall, 30th Jan 1873.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut E A Barclay, Staff Corps, Major C F James, Staff Corps, Lieut-Col H K Burke, Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted extension of leave for the period specified:—Captain C Hay, Staff Corps, six weeks, urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified: Capt J G McRae, 2nd Feb 1878.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are ordered consequent on the death of Lieut-Col F Swanson on the 1st Dec 1877:—Captain F J Castleman, Second Commissary of Ordnance, to be First Class Commissary. Captain H M Burgess, Third Class (acting Second Class) Commissary of Ordnance, to be Second Class Commissary, vice Caldecott.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev M M Rose, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service from the 12th Oct 1877.

The Rev D Macphersn, M A, is confirmed in the appointment of Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, from the 12th October 1877, vice the Rev Mr Ross, retired.

The Rev A P Hogarth, B D, is promoted to the rank of Senior Chaplain, from the 12th October 1877, the date of retirement of the Rev Mr Ross.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A B Steward, C S, is appointed to act as Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, during the absence of Mr S Hammick, or until further orders.

Major H N Reeves is re-appointed to act as Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S Hammick, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Kaladgi, is allowed furlough for twenty months from the 1st March next, and subsidiary leave for twenty days.

Captain A L McN-ir, Assistant Superintendent in the Upper Sind Frontier District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikunth Wagle, Acting Second Class Subordinate Judge at Sirsi, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for two months.

The investiture with First Class Magisterial powers of Mr J Howe, Conservator and Registrar, River Indus, under Government Notification of the 8th April 1873, is hereby cancelled.

Rao Saheb Govind Jagannath, Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Erandol, in the Khandesh District, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and a half.

Mr G C Gilder has been appointed substantive *pro tem.* Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, with effect from the 1st inst.

Azam Gopal Jagannath, Head Karkun of Taluka Mahim, in the District of Tanna, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Tanna.

Captain C D F Payne, Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, and Mr W J Holland, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, have passed an examination, the former in the Marathi language and the latter in the Gujerathi language.

Mr W J Holland has also passed the Higher Standard Examination according to the test prescribed.

...m Govind Bahirao, Acting Head Karkun of Taluka Ne... the District of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Ma... Third Class in the District of Ahmednagar.

...ig the Government in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in consequence of the retirement of Baron De R Lasteyrie:—

Mr W H Newnham to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Mr N M W Daniell to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar.

Mr H M Birdwood to be First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge.

Mr G M Macpherson to be Second Grade Judge and Assistant Judge of Khandesh, but to continue to act as First Judge Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat until further orders.

Mr A C Watt to act as Second Grade Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri until further orders.

Mr E Cordeaux to be Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapur, to continue to act as Second Grade Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh until further orders.

Mr W H Crowe to be First Grade Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Assistant Agent for Sirdars of the Deccan, but to continue to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached Station of Islampur until further orders.

Mr A D Pollen to be Second Grade Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar.

Mr E Hosking to be Third Grade Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat.

Mr S H Hilliposts to continue to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan until further orders.

Mr N Spencer, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr Keshava Bapuji Ial, Head Master of the Hyderabad High School, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T H Stewart to be First Assistant Collector, Broach.

In consequence of Mr T D Mackenzie, First Assistant Collector, having been appointed Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr J R Spence to be First Assistant Collector.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey to be substantive Second Assistant Collector, but to continue to be substantive *pro tem* Talukdari Settlement Officer.

Mr F L Charles to be substantive *pro tem* Second Assistant Collector, continuing to act as First Assistant Collector.

Mr G H D Wilson, First Assistant Collector, Kaira, is allowed furlough for one year and fifteen days. He is also allowed twenty-five days' sabbatical leave.

Mr Jagjivandas Khusaldas, Huzur Deputy Collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for four months, on medical certificate. Mr Keshinath Madhav is to act as Huzur Deputy Collector of Surat during Mr Jagjivandas Khusaldas' absence, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Gentlemen passed their Departmental Examinations according to the Higher and Lower Standards on the 25th ultimo:—

Higher Standard—W P Symonds, C S, J W P Muir-Mackenzie, C S, J A Guerin, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

Lower Standard—E H Moscardi, C S, J B Alcock, C S, Lieut J H Sadler, Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kanta. Lieut Sadler also passed an examination in the Gujerathi language.

Mr E H Aitken is appointed to act as Fourth Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium during the absence of Mr Shapurji Jamsetji Bhamnagri on privilege leave for thirty days granted to him by the Commissioner of Customs and Opium.

Mr A Shewan, Extra Second Assistant Collector of Satara and Assistant Political Agent of the Jath State, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The term of six months for which Cn Hon Colonel W C Anderson has been re-appointed Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S D, having expired, H E the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to extend the term of his re-appointment for six months from the 5th instant. Colonel Anderson will also, until further orders, carry on the duties of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D.

Mr C F G Lester passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard on the 31st ultimo.

The services of Mr J Jardine, C S, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Assistant Surgeon Abdul Karim Luckmanji was placed on General Duty, Presidency Proper, with effect from 12th Jan 1878.

Surgeon D A Patterson, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Aden, to act as Port Surgeon, Aden, during the absence of Surgeon G W R Hay, or until further orders.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

MEMBERS requiring TICKETS for the BALL to be held on the 9th February are requested to apply as soon as possible to the Honorary Secretaries or to the Colour Sergeants of Companies. The Dress to be worn will be for Officers—MESS JACKETS or FULL DRESS; for other Members—RED SERGE, WITHOUT BELTS.
DANCING to commence at 9 p. m.

T. J. DUNNE, } Honorary
W. M. TENNENT, } Secretaries

NOTICE.

THE AFTERNOON PARTY at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, is POSTPONED from FRIDAY 8th to FRIDAY 15th inst.

JOHN S. FRITH, A.D.C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LANG—January 14th, at 3, Bryanston Street, Portman Square, London, the wife of Basil Lang, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARTIN—CRAIG—January 16th, at St. Jude's, Glasgow, Scotland, by the Rev. John Bennett, M. A., F. S. Martin, late 58th Regiment, to Margaret, widow of George Craig and youngest daughter of the late Prince Grant.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

STRONG—February 6th, at Baroda, the wife of Major T. E. Strong, 29th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
WILD—February 7th, at Bombay, the wife of Lieut. W. Wild, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GASPER—January 26th, at Calcutta, the wife of C S Agace Gasper, Esq., of a daughter.
RICHARDSON—February 1st, at the Ghat Estate, Peer Mercl, the wife of F G. Richardson, Esq., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1878.

ALTHOUGH the debates at the opening of Parliament lose much of their interest when read by the light of subsequent events, which have shown how unreal was the boasted unanimity of the Cabinet, yet the speeches of the leading men on either side will be eagerly scanned to find a clue to the probable course of action of statesmen now that the time has come for England to say frankly if she means to defend or abandon the English interests on the maintenance of which the Government has throughout the war declared English neutrality to be conditional. Now, it is a satisfaction to find both Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury using almost identical and most spirit-stirring and patriotic language with regard to these interests. After describing them as material, not moral, as "interests of "that character which are sources of the "wealth or securities for the strength of the "country," the Premier roused himself to make an appeal to the country which has a ring of almost passionate sincerity in it rarely to be found in his speeches:—

"There are, he said, two kinds of isolation. There is an isolation that comes from decay, that comes from infirmity, that is a sign of impending insignificance—and all these symptoms denote a falling or an expiring State. But there is also an isolation which exists for a State which may arise from qualities very different—from self-confidence, from extreme energy, from abounding resources, and, above all, from the inspiration of a great cause. This country has been isolated. At the commencement of this century it was isolated; but how and why was it isolated? It was isolated at the commencement of this century because among the craven communities of Europe it alone asserted—and vindicated national independence: (Hear.) It was a great cause which your forefathers then maintained, and however depressed trade may be, whatever may the circumstances brought forward to enervate the national mind (cheers), whatever may be the considerations introduced to prevent you from acting as your forefathers then did, it may be your duty to follow in their footsteps. If that cause were again at stake, if there were a Power that threatened the peace of the world with a predominance fatal to public liberty and national independence, I feel confident that your lordships would not be afraid of the charge of being isolated if you stood alone in maintaining such a cause and in fighting for such a British interest.

Now listen to Lord Salisbury. This statesman evidently differs from Lord Beaconsfield as regards the faith to be placed in the Russian Emperor's professions of anxiety not to give any just cause of offence to England. According to the Indian Secretary, the Czar, at the time when the Constantinople Conference was held, was actuated by "a sincere, an anxious, an almost "tormenting desire for peace," and he thinks the Imperial influence will still be exerted to secure "a real peace," which is impossible without the cordial assent of England. But Lord Salisbury is honest enough to admit that "the caprice of armies in the flush of victory," and he therefore thinks it necessary to make preparations for defending English interests if these should be assailed. As to the duty of the British Government if such a contingency should arrive, he speaks out with most welcome plainness:—"Whatever," he declares "may happen to "the Turkish Empire, the geographical pecu-"liarties and conditions and all the political "results which flow from them will remain the "same; and British interests as we had defined "them in Lord Derby's despatch must, as well "as the Turk, occupy a very considerable posi-"tion in the consideration of Her Majesty's "Government. The duties of humanity I am "very far from disputing. Indeed, I claim for "this Government that we have made the "strongest possible exertions to procure good "government and peace for the Christian popu-"lations of the East; but I am not prepared "to accept the new gospel which I understand "is preached, that it is our business, for the "sake of any populations whatever, to disregard "the trusts which the people of this country and "our Sovereign have reposed in our hands. "(Cheers.)" These words enable us to understand how it happens that Lord Salisbury has remained in the Cabinet. He does not belong, like Lord Carnarvon, to the party of zealots who prefer the interests of humanity to those of the British Empire. Nor, to do them justice, do the leaders of the Liberal party appear to share the fanatical sentiments of Mr. Freeman and other philosophers who would give up Constantinople and the control of all the East to Russia. Mr. Gladstone was sooverjoyed at the unexpected repudiation by the Ministry of any sympathy with Turkey that he could only gasp forth a few sentences of congratulation; but in his speech delivered the other day on the vote for supplies he seems to have shown that he, too, now that the Turks have been driven bag and baggage out of Bulgaria, has time to think about English interests. The Duke of Argyll, however, repudiated in the House of Lords, on the opening day of the Session, the views of the "Perish India!" school of politicians with an emphasis that left nothing to be desired; and there cannot be a doubt that nearly all the Whig nobility and a large body of moderate Liberals will heartily support the Government in refusing to let Russia get the command of the "canal of Constantinople." Lord Derby's saying remains true:—"The "last word of the Eastern Question is, 'Who "shall have Constantinople?'" Now, the demand for the opening of the Straits, however plausibly urged, amounts to an effort on the part of Russia to secure Constantinople for herself. It is not necessary to assume that Russia will put forward, at the new Conference, the claim set up on her behalf by some Russian papers which maintain that the Straits should be opened to Russian and Turkish ships of war only, and that Russia should be empowered to build fortresses on either shore of the Bosphorus to protect her exclusive rights. Such pretensions cannot be seriously discussed. But it is obvious that, even if the Straits be opened to the ships of war of all nations, England will require a new naval station in the Dardanelles to guard those interests which Lord Salisbury says the Ministry is bound in honour to defend. If the Ministry do not maintain this point, they will have allowed Constantinople to share the fate of Armenia. But will the Conference let England take and fortify Gallipoli? Certainly not, unless the Powers proceed to decree the partition of the whole Turkish Empire; and it is quite possible that this may be the result of the Conference, for Greece must have been stirred up to attack Turkey at the eleventh hour merely in order to bring the whole Eastern Question and not the rights of the Slavs alone before the Conference. But it is unlikely that the work of partition can be accomplished to the satisfaction of all the Powers; and each one must therefore be ready to take part in a general war. Judging by the tone of the speeches in the opening debates, we should say that this is the feeling which now prevails in Parliament, and that the Ministry will get with ease the money it has asked for. Indeed, we shall not be surprised if the recognized chiefs of the Opposition decline to press the amendment to a division. If the rumour be true, as it probably is, that the Russians have already entered Constantinople, we believe the grant of six millions will be voted by the House of Commons with acclamation.

ALTHOUGH the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Legislative Council to consider and report upon the Trades Licence Tax made some modifications on its original shape, yet these were trifling on the whole, and left, as Mr. Lang has pointed out, the objectionable principle of the measure remaining. That principle is what the non-official community must protest against with all its might. It is an attack on the rights of the people, and if it is not put down on its first appearance there is no knowing how much class taxation will be introduced by a despotic Government. We are sorry that the Government of Bombay has declined to accede to the reasonable request preferred to it in a public petition that the further reading of the Bill should be postponed until the views of the public have been expressed upon it. We even hear it is probable that the Government will go further and refuse to grant the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEATH OF THE POPE OF ROME.

ROME, Feb. 7, Aft.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX. died to-day at 3 p. m.

REPORTED ENTRY OF THE RUSSIANS INTO CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

A report is generally current this morning which states that the British Government received information last night of the Russian troops having entered Constantinople.

Direct telegraphic communication with Constantinople is interrupted.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.

Russia has refused to accept Vienna as the place where the Conference should meet, and desires that a town in some minor State be selected instead.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.

The German Parliament was opened to-day. The Emperor in his speech from the Throne said he hoped for a speedy peace and the durable establishment of the Conference programme.

THE GREEK MOVEMENT.

ATHENS, Feb. 6.

The Greek army has received orders to stop the invasion of Turkish territory, the Guaranteeing Powers having promised to protect the Greek Provinces of Turkey.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 7th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. & O. steamer Malwa.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Feb. 6.

The P. and O. steamer Kashgar, with the outward English mails of 25th January, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. this evening.

LONDON, Feb. 6, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Barats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1s. 8¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	89½
5 per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	110½
Bar Silver	54

Departures.—Wm. Symington and Winthorpe.

DISCOURAGING PROSPECTS IN MADRAS.

We understand that latest accounts from the famine districts in Madras and Mysore are of a discouraging nature, and that it is very doubtful whether, after all, it will be safe or even possible to bring relief operations to a close as quickly as had hitherto been hoped. The dry crops have suffered a good deal from various causes, such as blight, insects, untimely and excessive rain, &c., and prices do not fall as they were expected to do; in fact, in some parts they are rising, while everywhere they are abnormally high. Sea imports are trifling, though there has been some indication of their reviving. Up to the end of November the area under cultivation throughout the whole of the Madras Presidency was two and three quarter millions of acres below the average, which is fourteen and a half million, nor is it likely there will be any considerable increase at this late period of the season. The dry crop harvest of Madras is nearly 60 per cent of the whole, and is now nearly over. The wet crop will doubtless be a good one, but it is believed that a good deal of it has already passed into the hands of merchants and soucars. All depends on the turn things may take at harvest time, about the end of February and beginning of March. If prices then fall, all will yet be well, otherwise it seems not unlikely that relief operations will have to be continued until the coming in of the *kharif* in August or September next. Already the numbers on the relief works at Madras are again beginning to rise. It seems probable that the anticipations of speedily closing up all relief works were made without sufficiently taking into consideration the excessively reduced condition of the agricultural populations, which has undoubtedly largely tended to restrict cultivation and retard the general recovery.

We hear that H. E. the Governor sets out on his travels again next Wednesday, and will make a tour through Central India to Mhow and Indore, Neemuch and Nusseerabad, returning to Bombay by way of Mount Aboo, and proceeding immediately after his arrival here to Carwar, on which interesting port and the discredited railway to Dharwar it is understood that the proceeds of the iniquitous Licence Tax and the oppressive Salt Duties in this Presidency will be immediately expended by our far-seeing and disinterested rulers. The tour to Neemuch and Nusseerabad is undertaken, we hear, for the purpose of ascertaining if the European troops at those unhealthy stations cannot now be safely removed to Mount Aboo.

The annual meeting for presenting prizes and scholarships to the successful pupils of the Grant Medical College was held yesterday afternoon. The Governor (Sir Richard Temple) presided, and delivered an address on the subject, Medical Education in the Bombay Presidency. A full report of the meeting will be published to-morrow.

Just after the Governor had left the Grant Medical College yesterday afternoon, and as His Excellency's carriage was turning down Obelisk Road, an unfortunate accident occurred one of the leaders of the four horses going down and the shaft horses and part of the carriage passing over him. There was serious danger for a few minutes while the horses were kicking and plunging, but H. E. and his attendants managed to get safely out of the gharry, and the fallen horse was released from the traces and raised to his legs without receiving any worse injury than a slight cut on the hip bone. He was soon yoked to the carriage again, not much the worse for his fall, and the party drove off.

There has been no little discussion as to the authorship of 'The Tender Recollections of Irene Macgillicuddy,' which have amused the readers of *Blackwood's Magazine* for the last two months, and the second part of which we publish this morning. The *World* heard the papers ascribed to Lady Mandeville, the Hon. Mrs. William Carington, the Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse, and more than one other American lady married into the ranks of English aristocracy. But the truth is that their author is Mr. Laurence Oliphant, who ever and anon flashes out from his strange American retirement with a brilliancy which never fades.

We have many afflictions to endure at times in our editorial capacity. Here is a native who sends us a column of MS. about Mr. Bright and Sir Fitzjames Stephen, and wants us to publish it because he intended originally to send it to the *Times*. This is what he says:—"The annexed few lines to the London *Times* I had written some days ago, but through sudden illness they did lie up to this time in my pocket, and were never posted." Notwithstanding that our correspondent hopes we are quite well, we are not to be cozened into publishing more than the following specimen of his eloquence:—"The letter of Sir James Stephen in your issue brought by the last mail against Mr. Bright will mostly surprise the natives of India. A shrewd lawyer brought up amid the sunshine of Government favour and patronage—late a legislative functionary in the Viceregal Council, whose intricate laws nobody can understand—a kind and grateful recipient of misplaced legal honours—no doubt Sir James Stephen feels justly proud."

A report has reached the Supreme Government that the Ameer of Cabul is dead. It comes through the ordinary, and not altogether trustworthy sources.

It is a sad fact, says the *World*, that you cannot lecture on Woman's Rights and stand well at Court at the same time. Lady Anna Gore-Langton has found out this to her cost. That impetuous and energetic lady is said to be vastly indignant at her name not being among the Lady Companions of the new Order of the Crown of India. As Lady Anna governed her brother, the Governor of Madras, as long as she could, it does seem a little hard she should not have the Order which has been granted to another member of the House of Chandos.

The *Madras Times*:—The trade in grain on the south eastern coast, South of Pondicherry, especially in the port of Tuticorin, has resumed its activity after a short period of relaxation, and native merchants are giving extensive orders to their correspondents in Burmah for immediate purchase of stock of all descriptions of rice. This fact does not speak well for the prospects of the country round about, which has suffered rather severely from blight. Distress is also becoming more painfully visible in Madras day after day, and the wail of the famine-stricken is again heard in our streets up to a late hour at night.

The Government of India has sanctioned the payment of a sum of Rs. 1,000 to Colonel W. J. Wilson as an honorarium for compiling the history of the Madras Sappers and Miners.

The *Novoe Vremya*, in an article on the terms of peace, says:—"The obsolete pretensions of our Western friends, which are no longer reconcilable with the ideas of the present day, will necessarily have to be laid aside, and there will then only remain two doubtful points: the fate of Constantinople and the question of the Straits. No European statesman has yet shown any clear or definite view as to these points, . . . and a final solution of the questions involved in them is perhaps impossible without the co-operation of our armies. Russia cannot admit that the artificial situation which was created by the Treaty of Paris should in any way influence even the theoretical aspect of the question of the Straits. We see in that treaty only the influence of Western arrogance and of the Jesuitical policy which takes advantage of the first favourable opportunity to give to the most unnatural conditions the form of positive right. If twenty years ago such a crying injustice was perpetrated by international law, and every defensive position in the south was consequently much weakened, Russia will now see that justice is done. She will certainly not give up the right of securing her southern coasts against the attacks of foreign ships of war. The Black Sea will be open to the merchant ships of all nations, but to the warships of Russia and Turkey only, if the latter Power should survive the present war; and in order to guarantee this new situation, Russia must have fortified positions on the coast of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

It is significant of the agitation and excitement of the public mind at this moment that the crowds outside the Houses of Parliament yesterday were almost as large and as demonstrative as if the Queen were to open the Legislature in person. It is indeed many years since the assembling of Parliament has been looked forward to with so much anxiety and interest. The proceedings inside the two Houses in the earlier portion of the day were in sharp contrast to the excitement and bustle outside. No person of any importance made his appearance in either chamber. Small men in the House of Commons display on some occasions an unaccountable partiality for big places; and thus it was that between one and two o'clock yesterday, the front Opposition Bench had for its distinguished occupants Sir George Balfour and Sir George Bowyer, Captain Stacpoole, and young Mr. Onslow. In the Lords, the prospect was equally uninviting. Three benches on either side were occupied by women, who, in the dim light and on the seats of glaring red, looked dowdy and shabby, antique alike in looks and in dress. Indeed, the impression the House would have produced on a stranger was that a Mothers' meeting was about to discuss the distribution of soup and tracts to the unregenerate poor. The Lord Chancellor read the speech with much elocutionary skill. Every word could be heard, and this is high praise, for of all the acoustically defective buildings in London, the House of Lords is one of the worst. The speech was in point of style above the average. The first portion, being a narrative of some length, read with unusual smoothness. Every word was listened to with deep attention; but there was no manifestation whatever of feeling: and at half-past two, the whole ceremony was brought to an end. In the evening, the scene was very different. The greater part of the interest and attention was naturally directed to the Upper House; and thither, and not, as is usually the case, to the lower chamber, the crowd of notabilities directed their steps. In the galleries, the Empress Eugenie and her son occupied seats. Not far from her sat Midhat Pasha—spectacled, grey-bearded, and somewhat heavy in face. Prince Christian, the Duke of Teck, and Princess Mary of Cambridge were also among the audience in this part of the House; while on the cross-benches below sat the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge. Lord Beaconsfield was the first Minister to enter the House; and, it is needless to say, did not betray any excitement amid the exciting scene; but sat, as usual, with impassive face; his arms folded and his head bent. Lord Salisbury exchanged a few words with his chief on entering. Lord Carnarvon was already watched by many curious eyes when he approached the Treasury Bench. Lord Beaconsfield looked up; and, when he caught his colleague's eye, there was an exchange of a very cordial nod. Lord Wharncliffe, who looked a rather mature gentleman for the juvenile task of moving the Address, was prolix and prosy: while Lord Loudoun, who has not yet left behind his blushes or his youth, was brief and tremulous. The speech of Lord Granville was a bitter disappointment to everybody. It was feeble, and laboured; dealt with small points of detail, and with transactions that have become ancient history; and, altogether, was wretchedly out of proportion to the importance of the occasion. The Premier, on the contrary, was in his best form, and spoke with great energy. His peroration was very effective, and produced the unusual demonstration of applause in the galleries. The Duke of Argyll struck some sharp blows; but the Marquis of Salisbury was not as bright or epigrammatic as usual. The debate was closed as the clock was about to strike nine. In the Commons, Lord Hartington rose immediately after the seconder of the Address. I have never heard the leader of the Opposition speak so ably. His points were well put; his reasons well-knit together; and some passages were instinct with force and passion. But Lord Hartington's delivery spoiled the effect of his speech, and would spoil a better orator. His voice, beginning in a high pitch, descends towards the close of a sentence to an almost inaudible whisper. The effect produced is that you are listening to a man who opens with a burst of artificial energy, and, then, has to sink into his normal condition of lassitude. At the beginning of his sentences, Lord Hartington is shrill; at the end, he is Dundrearyish. And this inartistic modulation is persevered in with hideous regularity; till, in the end, you feel depressed, weary, and profoundly convinced that life is a vale of tears. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is not quite so bad; but he is decidedly not an enlivening orator. His fault is not that he changes his tone so often, but that he never changes it at all. He has a terribly awkward habit, too, of "hemming" and "hawing;" and this habit so distracts the attention of the listener as to make it no easy task to find out what Sir Stafford Northcote has really said. Mr. Gladstone did not speak for more than ten or fifteen minutes. After him came Lord Robert Montagu; and then Mr. Mitchell Henry rose to propose the Irish amendment to the speech from the Throne. It was soon evident that the Home Rulers had determined to make a night of it. Major O'Gorman, sitting on a front bench, looked ready for any fray; and note-books in the hands of nearly every Irish member showed that an interminable series of speeches was to be expected. After a while, the Government yielded to fate; and so it came to pass that this Parliament, which had begun in intense excitement with a discussion on the great issues of peace or war, ended in dullness with a dreary repeat of Irish grievances.

So far I have spoken only of the manner of the debates; it is time I should say something as to the matter. Interest was, of course, concentrated on that passage in the Royal Speech which presaged an appeal for money to the House in case some "unexpected occurrence" might call for English intervention. What the unexpected occurrence was, of course nobody could tell; but the Government received more than one request to give some hint of what the phrase was intended to suggest. The other point of chief interest was as to the period when the vote for money would be put forward. Would the money be asked forthwith? or was the demand contingent on certain events which had not yet taken place? The Marquis of Hartington put the former of these interpretations on the language of the Royal Speech; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer soon set him right by declaring the vote would be contingent and not immediate. This declaration drew a warm eulogy from Mr. Gladstone, who emphatically pronounced Sir Stafford Northcote's speech the most satisfactory supplement to a Royal address he had ever heard. Lord Beaconsfield's speech referred to the past rather than to the future. Some surprise was created by an emphatic declaration that the stories of dissensions within the Cabinet were unfounded. Everybody thought at once of the different tone that characterised the utterances of the Premier, and those of the Indian or Colonial Secretary; and the bitter invectives were recalled with which the journals, supposed to represent the views of Lord Beaconsfield, assailed Lord Salisbury and Lord Carnarvon. The conclusions, which one had naturally drawn from the latter circumstance, the Prime Minister promptly dismissed as mere illusions; and there was some chuckling at the summary manner in which he disavowed the gushing *Telegraph* and the servile *Standard*. Finally, Lord Beaconsfield repudiated the idea that England was isolated from the rest of Europe. On this head his speech was more ingenious than convincing; and he avoided all reference to the point upon which most curiosity is felt; for he said nothing of our present relations with the Government of Austria. This brings me to the diplomatic situation.

The overwhelming victories the Russians have gained within the last ten or twelve days have exercised, of course, an effect on the terms of peace they propose to put forward. Some weeks ago, the autonomy of Bulgaria was regarded as the chief demand to be made in Europe; but when Bulgaria was spoken of, people thought of the Bulgaria of geography, which lies between the Danube and the Balkans. The Russians now extend to the word a far wider meaning; Bulgaria is declared to mean not the geographical province of that name; but the Bulgaria of Ethnography—the Bulgaria which has not river or mountains, but race and language as its boundaries. This Bulgaria would include the country between the Balkans and Adrianople; and, indeed, Adrianople itself. It is plain that such a demand would be tantamount almost to annihilation of the Turkish Empire. It would cut off communications between Constantinople and Bosnia, and all the other outlying provinces, as well as deprive the Ottoman Government of some of the fairest and most fertile portions of its territory. You know that Austria has over and over again declared that she will make her neutrality dependent on Bosnia being left untouched, but the proposal to extend Russian claims as far as Adrianople is a plain interference with Bosnia; and, therefore, the moment for Austrian intervention has arrived. Count Andrassy, according to current reports, has seized the opportunity; and has formed a definite combination with England in opposition to extravagant claims by Russia. The advisers of the Czar have been informed that the Court of Vienna will not permit the conclusion of a peace interfering with the Treaty of Paris without her consent as one of the Guaranteeing Powers. Thus, for the moment, the policy of England and that of Austria is one and the same; and the combination cannot fail to bring Russia to more modest demands than those I have alluded to. Meantime, there is an extraordinary amount of delay in the coming together of the peace envoys from both sides. The delay was in the first place due to Russia; and, of course, was intended to allow time for the completion of the conquests south of the Balkans. The Turks, however, have to thank themselves or their evil star for the misspent interval of the last few days. When the envoys were about to start from Constantinople, they were delayed by a railway accident. After they had got under way, their progress was also very slow for some reason or other; so that it is very doubtful whether they will arrive at the Russian head quarters in Kesanlik before next Sunday. Meantime, the Russians seem to be making new gains with every hour.

A few lines will suffice for the description of the military situation. There has been a battle somewhere between Tatar Bazardjik and Philippopolis, the result of which is not yet definitely known, though it seems pretty certain that the Turks were defeated; at all events, Tatar Bazardjik has now been occupied by the Russians, and it seems more than likely that Suleiman Pasha will be cut off from Adrianople. In that city, at all events, they have given up all hope of assistance from the direction of Philippopolis, and preparations are being rapidly made for an evacuation. We only know of Hadetzky that he occupied a day of two ago Eski Sagra and Yeni Sagra; probably, by this time, a portion of his forces is close to the Roumelian capital. An official account has now been published of the capture of the Schipka Pass. The Russians confess to the enormous loss of 5,664 of all ranks. The Servians are advancing from Nisch against Pristina; the Montenegrins have taken Dulcigno and are investing Scutari; and Widdin will probably soon surrender. There is no news from Asia of very recent date. The investment of Erzeroum is complete; and an assault on Batoum is soon expected.

A Blue Book was published last night, which deals with the Eastern Question from June 1877 to the 14th of the present month. The publication of the volume with such promptitude was not accidental. The most remarkable document in the collection is a despatch from Lord Derby to Lord A. Loftus, in which an account was given of an interview between our Foreign Secretary and the Turkish Ambassador. In this interview, which took place so recently as the 12th of this month, Lord Derby emphatically renews the declaration that this country cannot and will not interfere in favour of Turkey. Some of the Government organs are crowing over this despatch as a triumphant refutation of the idea that the Government intended a war policy or were guided by Tarcophile sympathies. This is quite true; but it is equally true that to no one does this phase in the negotiation come as a greater surprise than to the journals which usually support the Administration.

The funeral of Victor Emmanuel took place yesterday amid the most impressive circumstances. It is calculated that the occasion attracted two hundred thousand strangers to Rome. All the balconies along the route to the Pantheon were draped in black; and the people in every way displayed their sense of sorrow. Masses have been said for the repose of the king's soul in Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, and St. Petersburg. In London, however, the Italians were not allowed to do honour to their late King; for Cardinal Manning refused to give a church for a funeral service.

An extraordinary case of extensive fraud was yesterday brought to a conclusion at Newgate. Frederick Dimsdale, a solicitor, residing in Mayfair, has been convicted of forgeries extending over a number of years. Dimsdale's line of procedure was simplicity itself. He bought some premises, and then mortgaged them over and over again for large sums to different persons. Although in nearly every case he had to deal with men of business and attorneys, he had no difficulty apparently in carrying out his schemes; and it is calculated that he succeeded in raising in this way no less than £300,000. His glorious career, however, is now for ever ended; for he has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The mention of penal servitude reminds me of the tragic incident which has marked the release of the Fenian prisoners. A great and enthusiastic reception was given to them on their arrival in Ireland, and they had all the satisfaction to be derived from the cheers of thousands of throats and the discord of dozens of bands. The excitement proved fatal to one of the number. MacCarthy, who was formerly a sergeant-major, was suffering from heart disease at the time of his release. He and his companions on Tuesday morning last went to breakfast with Mr. Parnell, M. P. MacCarthy was suddenly taken ill in Mr. Parnell's hotel and died in the course of a few minutes. The event has caused some bitterness of feeling. Dr. O'Leary, a Home Rule member, was examined at the inquest, and declared that any doctor ought to have foreseen two years ago that further imprisonment would be fatal to MacCarthy. The subject was referred to in last night's debate with considerable acrimony.

There is a report that Prince Bismarck is again seriously unwell. One Berlin paper ventures so far as to give details of the cause and nature of the Chancellor's complaint. There is an impression, however, that chagrin at political failure, and the consequent desire to remain some time longer away from Berlin, are the real maladies. The Emperor has received with scant favour the Prince's proposal to make a really strong Ministry by taking into its ranks some of the members forming the Liberal majority in the Parliament. His Majesty liketh not this recognition of Parliamentary authority; and so he and his Minister for the moment are at loggerheads.

The Spanish Cortes has approved of the King's marriage with the Princess Mercedes by the overwhelming majority of 309 votes to 4. The debate which took place, however, showed pretty plainly that the feeling of hostility to the proposed union was more wide-spread than the result of the division would suggest. General Pavia, well-known as a strong adherent of the ex Queen, made a very bitter speech, and probably only reflected the opinions of the King's mother. However, Isabella of Bourbon may fret and fume as much as she likes, the marriage will take place, and the Court of Madrid will know her as mistress no more.

Lord Derby has had rather a sharp attack of illness. A chill brought on diarrhœa, and he was compelled to take to his bed for some days. It is announced this morning that he will probably be fully recovered in a few days. Prince Leopold has also somewhat improved lately in health.

The House of Commons has just lost one of its most distinguished members, Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, who died in Venice on last Tuesday. The event came upon every one by surprise. The late baronet, well known as the author of several works of rare merit—the most remarkable of which was the "Cloister Life of Charles V."—was a great favourite in his native Scotland, and was awarded all these rectorial honours with which Scotia's sons love to adorn their favourites. A short time ago, Sir William, it will be remembered, married the Hon. Caroline Norton, the famous authoress of the "Irish Emigrant" and many other beautiful ballads. He was left a widower very soon after the marriage.

The pantomimes still retain the board at the theatres. "Her Majesty's," however, found its venture in this line unsuccessful, and English opera has been substituted. "Diplomacy," an adaptation of Sardou's "Dora," has been produced with considerable success at the Prince of Wales's, while another adaptation from the same author's "Patrie" entitled "Fatherland" has fallen rather flat at the "Queen."

"Cleopatra's Needle" is at last free from bondage, and is expected to arrive in London to-night or to-morrow.

"OTHELLO" ON HIMSELF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day there appears a criticism of last night's performance of Othello at the Grand Road Theatre. I have no ambition to rush into print, but in justice to myself I am bound to take some notice of your critic's remarks with regard to my performance of the title rôle. I must say that they are unjust and uncalled for, and I am sure that several of last night's audience will bear me out in this statement. Perhaps if your critic were aware that I have had to study the parts of Othello and Iago in something less than eight days, besides having had to play other parts and attend long rehearsals, he would have been more merciful to me, and not have given me the slating that he has.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Feb. 7. JOHN BATSON.

THE TRADES LICENCE TAX.

The following correspondence with reference to the Trades Licence Tax has taken place, and it will be seen from it that the Government of Bombay deliberately declines to postpone the second reading of the Bill until after public opinion has pronounced its verdict on the matter:—

Bombay, Feb. 4.

John Nugent, Esq., Secretary to Government, Legislative Council, Bombay.

Sir,—We have the honour to request that you will inform His Excellency the President of the Legislative Council that the measure entitled the Trades Licence Bill, now under the consideration of the Council, and the second reading of which is fixed for Friday, the 8th instant, is exciting a strong interest among the general community of this city, and that a requisition to the Sheriff is in course of signature to convene a public meeting for the purpose of adopting a memorial against the said Bill, and that under the circumstances we would respectfully ask that His Excellency will be good enough to postpone the second reading till the sense of the community has been expressed at the proposed meeting.—We have the honour to be, &c.

C. H. B. Forbes.
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
J. M. Maclean.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
R. Baumbach.
Grattan Geary.
C. Tyabjee.
D. J. Sassoon.
John K. Bythell.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
Vurjeevundass Madhowdass.
Raghunath Narayan Khote.

The following is the Government of Bombay's reply:—

Legislative Department.

To Charles Forbes, Esq., and others, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter dated the 4th instant, I am directed to inform you that as it is necessary that the measure to which you refer should become law and come into operation at an early date, Government regret that it is not possible to comply with your request for a postponement of the day fixed for the second reading of the Bill.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. Nugent, Under-Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY.

Wilson's Circus.—We have been requested to call attention to an advertisement, which appears elsewhere, stating that Mr. Wilson proposes to give an afternoon performance to which inmates of Orphan Schools and Charitable Institutions in Bombay will be admitted free of charge.

The Volunteer Ball.—We learn that the Tramway Company will run cars from Byculla to the Town Hall from 8 o'clock to-night and return to Byculla from 2 the next morning for those who may wish to go to the Volunteer Ball. Admittance to the Hall will be by the north entrance.

A salute of 15 guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday evening on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for Kurrachee.

It is officially notified that, in future, all vessels leaving Bombay harbour for any of the Italian ports must procure a bill of health from the Italian Consul at Bombay.

The quantity of wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of December was 173,666 cwts., valued at Rs. 3,80,498.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 2nd inst., was 50 feet and 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year, it was 52 feet and 9 tenths.

Under the provisions of Section IX. of the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, No. V. of 1873, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. Jackson a member of the Commission to hear appeals under the said Act. This appointment to last till the said Act is revised or until further orders.

Statement of Silver Bullion in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 28th January 1878 was Rs. 2,10,38,006 and silver received during the week Rs. 21,79,413. The sum of Rs. 35,00,174 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,27,12,245. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 21,17,200 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 5th February, was 591, being 63 more than in the preceding week, 47 more than the total of the week ending 6th February 1877, and 181 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 274 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 45.83. There were 196 deaths from remittent fever, which are 6 more than the previous week and 20 above the same period last year. There were 38 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 7 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 43, 21, and 35, respectively, as compared with 51, 19, and 37 last year.

Mrs. Hurst's Day School.—The distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of Mrs. Hurst's private day school took place on the afternoon of Wednesday last, on the school premises in Meadow Street, in the presence of the parents of the children attending the school, and a few visitors. The Rev. Mr. Hunt commenced the school only last year with a small number of pupils, it was very gratifying to see that the number had steadily increased, and Mrs. Hurst had partly met with the reward of her labours and untiring perseverance and industry. The children sang a few songs very satisfactorily, and the more advanced girls played on the piano, in a manner which reflected credit upon themselves and their teachers. Mr. Gostling, before distributing the prizes, addressed a few words of encouragement to the children, and advised them to be regular in attendance and attentive to their studies. He said that his own children attended the school, and he was therefore in a position to bear testimony to the progress which the children had made within so short a time, and which fact was sufficient proof of Mrs. Hurst's painstaking and systematic teaching. The success which had attended Mrs. Hurst's efforts, he added, was the more to be appreciated, as she had worked on gradually without Government or any aid whatsoever, and had her own resources only to fall back upon. The prizes being distributed, which consisted of books, writing cases, &c., an inspection was made of the berlin-wool and needle-work done by the pupils. The parents of the children seemed much delighted with what they had seen, and all the visitors present went away with the pleasing reflection of having spent a pleasant and agreeable afternoon.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, on view of the body of Ruckmee, woman. Deceased, who was about seventeen years of age, committed suicide by drowning herself in a well. A verdict was recorded accordingly.

Breach of Ship Discipline.—Thomas Morris, a seaman of the s. s. Ostian, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction for absenting himself from that ship without leave or any sufficient excuse.

Obstructing the Public Thoroughfare.—Sorabjee Cowasjee, an auctioneer in Meadow Street, Fort, was yesterday fined Re. 1 by Mr. Nana Morojee for obstructing the public thoroughfare by placing sundry articles for sale on the road side.

A breach of the peace.—James Wheeler, George Dickenson, and Thomas Baker, seamen of the s. s. Queen, were yesterday each fined Rs. 20 by Mr. W. Webb for a breach of the peace on board the ship Queen.

Fatal accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, view of the body of Dhakoo Gungajee. Deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and employed by the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Mills as a sweeper under. About 3 p. m. on Wednesday, deceased was standing near a strap, which caught him and carried him up over and round the shaft several times, when he fell on the floor. One of his arms was violently wrenched from its socket. The deceased expired shortly after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Theft at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s.—Philip Machado and John DeSouza, the former a clerk and the latter a compounder, both of the establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, were charged yesterday at the instance of Mr. W. Rammel, of the above firm, before the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 with committing theft on or about the 14th December last of sundry articles, consisting of bleeding lancets, bottles of quinine, chlorodyne, and other medicines, &c, of the collective value of Rs. 47-10, the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co., and prisoner No. 2 with receiving the said property, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 admitted the charge, but prisoner No. 2 pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried. Mr. Rammel identified the property that was produced in Court as the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co. The case was then postponed for further hearing to the 14th instant, as the witnesses for the prosecution had to be sent for from Poona.

The deaths at Neera bridge.—The late Station Master at Khedgaum, as well as the late Station Master at Dhond, have died at Neera bridge of fever. Both of these men had been convicted of criminal breach of trust as public servants. But fever has made as terrible ravages in the city of Poona as it has done in any other place. We have never known Poona so unhealthy. But indeed this is the report from all parts of the country—disease has, as usual, followed close on the heels of pestilence.—*Deccan Herald.*

Alleged theft from a Marwaree at Wargaum.—A case of some interest came before the Railway Magistrate at Poona on Wednesday. A Marwaree, residing at Wargaum, charged his servant with entering his house and carrying off a box containing ornaments and bond to the value of Rs. 5,000. The Marwaree and the police patel of the village were the witnesses for the prosecution. They both deposed to the accused having confessed the theft to them, and to his having shown them the box at a little distance from the house, and the ornaments and bonds hid in a cactus hedge in a field near at hand. The Magistrate recalled the two witnesses, who both contradicted themselves in cross-examination. After the patel had contradicted his statement that the accused had shown him both the box and the ornaments, the Magistrate read the *punchnama* from the village jury signed by the patel, in which it was stated that the accused had confessed and shown him the property. His Worship asked him if this statement was correct? No answer was returned. He then asked him if the statement given in cross-examination was correct. This question was asked three times, the last time by the Court in writing, but the patel refused to answer, though the Magistrate told him he would have to send him to jail if he did not answer. He was accordingly sent to jail for seven days. The Marwaree was held in bail on a charge of perjury. The bail was Rs. 200.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE 66TH BAND IN BOMBAY.

The following is the programme to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 66th (Berkshire) Regiment this evening at the Esplanade Bandstand:—

March	Albert Edward	Sir G. Elvey.
Overture	Light of Asia	Suppé.
Waltz	Spring Flowers	Bousquet.
Potpourri, (Op)	Stradella	Flotow
Cavatina, (Op)	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Galop	Berkshire	Kleinstäuber.

THE DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1878.

Letter from the Secretary Drainage Commission, dated 25th January, submits, for the consideration of Government, the Report of the Special Commission appointed under Government Resolution of the 15th October 1877, to determine the best scheme for the Drainage of Bombay.

Resolution.—The best thanks of the Government should be conveyed to the Special Commissioners for their able and exhaustive report, which should be transferred to the General Department for disposal, with the intimation that Government, in the Public Works Department, concur in the conclusions arrived at by the Commission, and approve of the scheme that has been recommended for adoption.

ACCIDENT TO THE MAIL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO ALLAHABAD.

The Mail Train which left Bombay for Calcutta on the 3rd instant met with a serious accident on the Jabbulpore branch of the East Indian Railway at about 5 o'clock on the 5th instant, a few miles south of Satna. Between stations on the single line there was a Goods Train running in the same direction in front of the Mail Train. Of course, the Mail Train, running at greater speed, overtook and ran into the Goods Train, smashing the brake-van. The Mail Train engine was seriously damaged in crushing through the guard's van. The guard escaped with his life, but has sustained very serious injuries. None of the passengers were hurt. It is not known at present who is to blame. The passengers and mails arrived at Allahabad about 1 p.m. too late to catch the Punjab and Calcutta trains. The line was cleared by 8 o'clock, and the trains are now running as usual. Among the passengers by the Mail Train was a company of Parsee actors bound for Calcutta.

LECTURE AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the Rev. Mr. Stothert delivered a lecture, giving an account of a journey to Bagdad and the Persian Coast. Mr. J. K. Bythell, of the firm of Messrs. Graham and Co., was in the chair, and there were present a number of ladies and gentlemen, among the latter of whom were observed Messrs. M. Mowat, C. Macdonald, and Simpson, Dr. Macdonald, Colonel White, Captain Oldham, Mr. J. Jackson, the Rev. Mr. Carse, the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, the Rev. Mr. Blake, the Rev. Mr. Bowen, the Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, the Rev. Mr. McKichan, the Rev. Mr. Small, and others. The chairman, in introducing the lecturer to the meeting, pointed out in a few words the interest which the subject in hand, apart from all historical associations, must possess for the residents of India, owing to its proximity to the places to be described. Mr. Stothert, in a rather discursive discourse, commenced with the description of a few of the prominent features of Kurrachee harbour, remarking that the light-house and the harbour works were grand achievements of science. After speaking at some length of the great importance of Kurrachee, and of the features of the country along the Mekran coast, and of Gwader and Jask, Mr. Stothert gave a short account of Bushire and Bagdad. He regretted that the Christian Church had overlooked this entire region of which the moral and spiritual destitution was very deplorable. We regret that the space at our disposal precludes our entering at any length into a notice of the lecture, which was listened to with attention for nearly three-quarters of an hour. At its conclusion, a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Mowat to the lecturer, who, in acknowledging it, proposed thanks to the chairman.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, James Hunter, a European drill instructor attached to the B. Company of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Joseph Abromewitz, with having, on or about the 4th instant, committed theft of a silver watch, three gold studs, and a gold chain, of the collective value of Rs. 30, the property of the complainant.

Mr. J. Abromewitz deposed—I am a merchant residing in Apollo Street. I know the prisoner, he is attached to the Bombay Volunteer Corps as a drill instructor; he used to come and clean my accoutrements, and had therefore access to my rooms. I identify articles now before the Court as my property. Yesterday Mr. Brownstone came to my office and showed me the property now before the Court. I asked him how he came possessed of them; he said that he had bought them. I said they are my property. He replied, I bought them from a man in Mr. Breslauer's place. When I came to my house, and asked my servant to bring my watch and chain, but they could not be found.

Mr. N. Brownstone deposed—I am a merchant residing in the Fort; I known the prisoner. I saw him yesterday at Mr. Breslauer's, where he showed me the articles now before the Court. Prisoner said, "A friend of mine is a poor man, and I want to sell these things for him, as he wants to go away." I offered him Rs. 25 for them, which he accepted. I went afterwards to prosecutor's shop and showed him the articles I had purchased, when he said they were his son's.

Mr. M. Breslauer deposed—I know prisoner. He came to my place yesterday, and Mr. Brownstone came in shortly afterwards. In their presence, the prisoner produced the articles now before the Court, which he told us belonged to a comrade of his who was going away and wanted money. Mr. Brownstone then offered prisoner Rs. 25, which were accepted. Mr. Brownstone afterwards came to me with certain information, on which I sent for the Police.

At the close of this evidence, the prisoner was remanded to jail, and the case postponed for further hearing to the 14th instant, to enable the Police to make enquiries respecting property that has been recently missed by other gentlemen belonging to the Volunteer Corps.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andar
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khandesh State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Nagpur State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhatee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Company.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Hoomes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. Province and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Hurkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
gra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
awul Pindee and Murree.
peeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
" of Fares for Palanquins.
" of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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